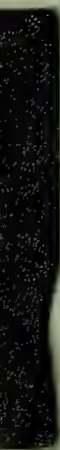


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NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE UNITED STATES SENATE NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1519

TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES
AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 24, 1969

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare



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NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1969

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 4232, New Senate Office Building, Senator Claiborne Pell (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Yarborough, Pell (presiding), Randolph, and Schweiker.

Committee staff present: Robert O. Harris, staff director to full committee; Stephen J. Wexler, subcommittee counsel; Richard D. Smith, associate subcommittee counsel; and Roy H. Millenson, subcommittee minority staff.

Senator PELL. The hearing of the Education Subcommittee on S. 1519 will come to order.

I welcome each of you here today, and I hope that our hearing will produce a record on library science which will be useful in years to come.

The hearings today are the direct outgrowth of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries established in 1966 and charged with the responsibility of thoroughly studying the library field. The National Commission looked into areas such as: The role of libraries, public and private; the effective utilization of libraries; library fundings; and finally, making recommendations for action both public and private which would insure a viable library system for our country.

The National Advisory Commission on Libraries thoroughly explored its jurisdictional area, hearing witnesses, consulting with a variety of persons both public and private, and most importantly, working with the ultimate beneficiary, the end user, the library user. Nor was this effort limited to the Washington area, for 12 regional hearings were held around the country to supplement that material already amassed.

The Commission transmitted its report to the President on July 1, 1968. Well written and replete with foundation for its findings, it has become something akin to a bible for those in the library field. Perhaps it would be well to review the objectives and recommendations of the Commission at this point.

(A document entitled "Summary of Objectives and Recommendations" follows:)

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fundamental recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, on which further recommendations are based, is that it be declared National Policy, enunciated by the President and enacted into law by the Congress, that the American people should be provided with library and informational services adequate to their needs, and that the Federal Government, in collaboration with State and local governments and private agencies, should exercise leadership assuring the provision of such services.

OBJECTIVES FOR OVERCOMING CURRENT INADEQUACIES

Provide adequate library and information services for formal education at all levels.

Provide adequate library and informational services for the public at large.

Provide materials to support research in all fields at all levels.

Provide adequate bibliographic access to the nation's research and informational resources.

Provide adequate physical access to required materials or their texts throughout the nation.

Provide adequate trained personnel for the varied and changing demands of librarianship.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES

1. Establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency.

2. Recognition and strengthening of the role of The Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States and establishment of a Board of Advisers.

3. Establishment of a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science as a principal center for basic and applied research in all relevant areas.

4. Recognition and full acceptance of the critically important role the United States Office of Education currently plays in meeting needs for library services.

5. Strengthening State library agencies to overcome deficiencies in fulfilling their current functions.

Senator PELL. It should be noted that the first recommendation of the Commission was the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. It was this in mind that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Honorable Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas, introduced S. 1519, which would establish such a National Commission.

(The bill S. 1519 and departmental reports follow:)

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1519

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 1969

Mr. YARBOROUGH introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission
4 on Libraries and Information Science Act".

5 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and
6 information services adequate to meet the needs of the people
7 of the United States are essential to achieve national goals,
8 and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational re-
9 sources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with
10 State and local governments and public and private agencies
11 in assuring optimum provision of such services.

SEC. 4. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

13

19 (1) advise the President and the Congress on the
20 implementation of national policy by such statements,
21 presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and

1 secondary schools, and institutions of higher education,
2 and through public, research, special, and other types
3 of libraries:

4 (3) evaluate the effectiveness of library and infor-
5 mation science programs and disseminate the results
6 thereof;

7 (4) develop overall plans for meeting national li-
8 brary and informational needs and for the coordination
9 of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels taking
10 into consideration all of the library and informational
11 resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

12 (5) provide technical assistance and advice to Fed-
13 eral, State, local, and private agencies regarding library
14 and information sciences;

15 (6) promote research and development activities
16 which will extend and improve the Nation's library
17 and information-handling capability as essential links
18 in the national communications networks; and

19 (7) submit to the President and the Congress (not
20 later than January 1 of each year), a report on its ac-
21 tivities during the preceding fiscal year.

22 (b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Fed-
23 eral agencies and other public and private agencies to carry
24 out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish

1 and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records
2 as it deems appropriate.

3 (c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct
4 such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropri-
5 ate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

6 (d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the ex-
7 tent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the
8 Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

9

MEMBERSHIP

10 SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of
11 fifteen members appointed by the President, by and with
12 the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than five
13 members of the Commission shall be professional librarians
14 or information specialists, and the remainder shall be per-
15 sons having special competence or interest in the needs of
16 our society for library and information services. One of the
17 members of the Commission shall be designated by the Presi-
18 dent as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office
19 of members of the Commission shall be five years, except
20 that, (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed
21 shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and
22 shall expire three at the end of one year, three at the end
23 of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the
24 end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as
25 designated by the President at the time of appointment, and

1 (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior
2 to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was
3 appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such
4 term.

5 (b) Members of the Commission who are not in the
6 regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while
7 attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or
8 otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be
9 entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the
10 Secretary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time
11 of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5,
12 United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serv-
13 ing on the business of the Commission away from their
14 homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed
15 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence,
16 and authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code,
17 for persons employed intermittently in the Government
18 service.

19 (c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, with-
20 out regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code,
21 covering appointments in the competitive service, such pro-
22 fessional and technical personnel as may be necessary to en-
23 able it to carry out its function under this Act.

24 (2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the
25 civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, as

1 amended, temporary and intermittent services of such per-
2 sonnel as are necessary to the extent authorized by section 15
3 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, but at rates not
4 to exceed \$100 per day (or, if higher, the rate specified at
5 the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of
6 title 5, United States Code), including traveltime, and while
7 so serving on the business of the Commission away from their
8 homes or regular places of business they may be allowed
9 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as
10 authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for
11 persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

12 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

13 SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
14 \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for
15 each succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be appropriated
16 by the Congress for the purposes of carrying out the provi-
17 sions of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 25, 1969.

Hon. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your requests for reports on S. 1146 and S. 1519, bills to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

This Department favors the objective of the proposed legislation.

These bills provide for the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to assure provision of library and information services adequate to the needs of the American people, to assure cooperation with State and local governments and private agencies to improve such services; and to strengthen Federal programs and policies relating to library and information services by a continuing process of review and evaluation.

Because of the continuing increase in the literature and the varying requirements of our citizens, studies and analyses of user needs, appraisal of the adequacies and deficiencies in resources and services, and development of effective programs to meet these library needs are of particular importance.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D.C., April 29, 1969.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,

*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 1146, the "National Library Commission Act of 1969," and S. 1519, the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act."

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has already testified on S. 1519 and has recommended that S. 1519 be reshaped to be similar to S. 1146. The Bureau of the Budget concurs generally in the testimony presented by HEW.

Accordingly, the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to enactment of a bill along the lines of S. 1146.

Sincerely yours,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,

Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator PELL. The proposed National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act would—

(1) Affirm that library and information sciences are essential to achieve national goals, and to fully utilize the Nation's educational resources effectively; and that the Federal Government will cooperate, with State and local governments, and with public and private libraries, in assuring optimum provision of library and information services; and

(2) Establish, as an independent agency, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science which would advise the Federal, State and local governments on meeting the national policy with respect to library and information sciences.

The Commission would be provided administrative services by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The 15 members of the Commission would be appointed by the President with the advise and consent of the Senate. It would advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national library policy; conduct surveys, analyses, and evaluations of library needed and programs; develop plans for meeting national library needs and for conducting governmental activities to meet those needs; provide technical assistance to governmental and private agencies; and promote research and development activities.

The bill would authorize \$500,000 to be appropriated in fiscal year 1970; thereafter, there will be a permanent open-ended authorization of appropriation.

The bill is, to my mind, an excellent one, and will now be considered for discussion by the various witnesses who will be coming forward.

The first witness scheduled is Mr. Grant Venn.

Before he commences, however, I would hope that the sponsor of the bill, the chairman of this committee, might have some thoughts or good advice.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the chairman of the Education Subcommittee for his diligence in promptly setting a bearing on this bill. That exceptional diligence and promptness is so characteristic of this distinguished Senator for Rhode Island, with whom we are privileged to serve on this committee.

Mr. Chairman, on September 2, 1966, by Executive order, there was established the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. It was charged with four tasks: (1) To make a comprehensive study and ap-

praisal of the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and as components of the evolving national information system; (2) to appraise the policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private institutions and organizations together with those factors which have a bearing on the role and effective utilization of libraries; (3) to appraise library funding through the Federal support of libraries to determine how funds available for the construction and support of libraries and library services can be more effectively and efficiently utilized; (4) to develop recommendations for action by government or private institutions and organizations designed to insure an effective and efficient library system for the Nation.

At one of the regional meetings held by the Advisory Commission over the country, 47 people from my home State of Texas testified before the Commission. In its report of July 1, 1968, carrying out the mandate of that Executive order, the Commission made its first recommendation, and I quote from it:

1. Establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency.

That is the first recommendation.

Now, in support of the recommendation, the Commission explained that in furthering library services "The most important single measure that can be undertaken is the establishment of the continuing Federal planning agency."

This bill, S. 1519, was introduced by me on March 12 to carry out that recommendation. We have a number of cosponsors for it. I think the need is self-evident. The budget amendment submitted by President Nixon cut back the funding for purchases of books and materials under the Library Services and Construction Act from \$35 million to \$17.5 million, although \$75 million was authorized. I think the authorization of \$75 million was modest.

The Johnson budget of January cut more than half of it and cut it down to \$35 million.

The Nixon budget has now cut that in two again to \$17.5 million. That is tokenism in the purchase of study books and materials and for construction.

This Nixon administration budget amendment cut \$1.9 million from construction, eliminating this program.

In its accompanying statement it declares:

In line with our general policy to defer new construction starts in tightening the budget, this budget will eliminate funds for about 90 library construction projects from the 1970 budget.

That is an interesting statement. I serve on the Military Construction Subcommittee, and we get more requests, for hundreds of millions more, for new construction for South Vietnam every year. I went over there last November. We have no agreement with South Vietnam as to what will happen, what is going to become of that property over there. And we want to appropriate a bare \$1.9 million for construction in this country for libraries; for books. If we had a few more libraries and books, it might help settle that war over there.

Tuesday, the New York Times editorialized on the proclaiming of National Library Week. It said:

The original 1970 budget request for major library programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, the Library Services Construction Act amounted to \$134,500,000. The revised budget cuts this down to a trifle over \$46,000,000.—

And they might have said, "cut it down to a trifle"—

Equipment and construction materials for schools, public and academic libraries will be reduced or terminated altogether.

That is why I say the need for a continuing Commission planning agency for financial resources, to focus attention to the needs, for financial support of libraries, is self-evident.

The devastating effect of the budget recommendations is to cut down on reading books, and we will all get us a gun.

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the time the chairman is taking for this hearing and for his support, cosponsorship and aid to this bill.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

We will now hear from Mr. Grant Venn, the Associate Commissioner for Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs, Office of Education.

You might care to introduce your associates who are with you.

I have been over your statement, which is relatively short. You may want to give it in full, or you can digest it, as you see fit. In any event, we will be very interested in your comments.

Mr. VENN. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, Senator Yarborough.

I would like to introduce the people with me. On my left is Mr. Scott Adams, Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health; next to me on my left is Mr. Ray Fry, Director, Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities. On my right is Mr. Lee Burchinal, Director, Division of Information Technology and Dissemination, Bureau of Research, and on my immediate right is Mr. Albert Alford, Assistant Commissioner for Legislation.

With your permission, I would like to read my statement, since it is relatively short.

Senator PELL. Yes. You may proceed in whatever manner you desire.

STATEMENT OF GRANT VENN, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR ADULT, VOCATIONAL, AND LIBRARY PROGRAMS, OFFICE OF EDUCATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE; ACCOMPANIED BY RAY M. FRY, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF LIBRARY PROGRAMS, BUREAU OF ADULT, VOCATIONAL, AND LIBRARY PROGRAMS; LEE G. BURCHINAL, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND DISSEMINATION, BUREAU OF RESEARCH; SCOTT ADAMS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, AND ALBERT L. ALFORD, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR LEGISLATION

Mr. VENN. I am pleased to appear today to testify on S. 1519, a bill to create a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

We feel that the proposed National Commission could, in many helpful ways, alleviate difficulties of libraries across the country. As it now stands, the bill would establish a National Commission carrying

out several broad functions: advisory, planning and evaluation, and operational. On the whole, these are broader roles than can be accomplished. For reasons which I shall delineate, we would hope that in operation, the Commission would assume an advisory and coordinating role. Consistent with this, we are recommending a number of changes in the bill which we believe will help accomplish improved library services to the Nation.

First of all, I think it should be noted that a number of the Commission's functions proposed in S. 1519 are already being carried out by a wide range of Federal powers related to library and information needs. For example, the Commission would be directed to "promote research and development activities." It is not clear how the Commission could promote such activities without the resources to make contracts in support of research and development.

The difficulty in expecting this Commission to carry out research activities is illustrated by an example of the cost of research studies. Recently, the Office of Education contributed to a research project designed to evaluate the utility of book and media examination centers for school librarians and school faculties. The first phase of this multiphase project is costing a total of \$291,637 of which the Office of Education is providing \$227,767—slightly less than one-half of the appropriation authorized for the Commission's fiscal year 1970 operations.

However, even if the Commission had the resources, we wonder if it might not represent another layer on top of existing research and development activities undertaken by the Office of Education, the National Library of Medicine, the National Science Foundation, and other Federal agencies. Such research and development is also supported by State governments and by private foundations.

Perhaps a more effective role for the Commission would be to make recommendations on coordinating current research efforts at the Federal, State, and local levels. Since research efforts are now conducted at all levels, a national coordination effort is necessary. Promoting research, if that is to mean giving grants and contracts, would appear to be beyond the Commission's scope, and could mean a duplication of authorities already in existence.

It should be noted, too, that the Commission's planning function may be a duplication of activities now being carried out in the operation of various Federal library programs. For example, Congress has already given a planning mandate to the Office of Education for its basic mission of promoting "the cause of education," which assuredly includes libraries. In addition, the conduct of studies and surveys, evaluation of programs, development of planning units, and provision of technical assistance are presently a part of the responsibilities of programs administered by the Office of Education and of the administration of major libraries supported entirely by the Federal Government, such as the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine. In addition, most executive agencies with major responsibilities for the support of libraries or information science have provided for planning components.

Limited funds have sometimes—I might say very often—restricted the abilities of all agencies involved to fully carry out these functions. In addition, there are surely gaps in planning for the use of Federal, State, and local library and information resources that should be iden-

tified and filled. Pointing out where those gaps are and advising on how they might be eliminated would be important functions we would like to see the Commission perform.

We are aware that some supporters of this bill view the Commission as a national planning agency, and we do not share this view. We do feel, however, that there is a significant need for a body that could study and recommend methods for the coordination of the planning now going on at all levels of government. To conceive of this Commission as an agency which would attempt to develop overall plans for Federal, State, and local agencies and for public and private libraries and information centers seems somewhat inconsistent with planning functions already mandated by governments at all levels. The questions of conflicting authorities which should be considered are serious ones. It is possible that a national plan for State and local agencies might conflict with statewide planning efforts and local desires, thereby arousing fears of Federal control in an area where State and local authority must constitutionally be protected.

Fundamentally, however, we suspect that as a national planning agency, the Commission would simply be a less effective way to solve the problem. First, a national planning effort would be a staggering task, beyond the capacity of a Commission with members serving part time, limited staff, and limited resources. The cost of a sample planning effort is illustrative; the National Library of Medicine is currently supporting a planning project for a national biomedical communication system at a cost of \$835,000 for this year only. The Commission would not have the capacity to support the development of specific plans such as this one, much less national plans for all types of libraries and information systems.

The National Advisory Commission on Libraries was created under a mandate to—

Appraise the role and adequacies of our libraries, now and in the future, as sources for scholarly research, as centers for the distribution of knowledge, and as links in our nation's rapidly evolving communications network.

After 2 years of work at a cost of \$406,786, the Commission made six general recommendations, a major one being the establishment of the Commission proposed here. The experience of that Commission indicates that some kind of a permanent Commission is needed, but it should also indicate that such a Commission cannot be expected to be operational in nature.

We are concerned, then, that some of the responsibilities proposed for the Commission would prove to be beyond its powers to implement, and might conflict with or duplicate responsibilities presently vested in existing Federal, State, and local agencies. We feel that the Commission would be most effective as a coordinating and advisory body. Of all the categories of responsibilities assigned by this bill to the proposed Commission, only the advisory and coordinating responsibilities for the total national effort of support to libraries and information science are not clearly provided for by existing authorities. There are a number of existing library boards for single programs, such as the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine in the Federal sphere. These would continue to provide special advisory services for particular programs. In the area of examining the total national library program, the National Commission would provide a mech-

anism to advise the President and Congress on policy questions affecting libraries and to work with agencies involved in library and information science support to promote greater coordination in planning and research.

While stating our ideas about how the proposed Commission might be most useful in helping to meet the Nation's library and information science needs, we would like to suggest that the very independence of the Commission as it is proposed here may make more difficult the Commission's ability to advise on and coordinate the manner in which library support resources are spent. The bill provides for an independent agency linked only for administrative purposes to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, where Federal programs for library support are concentrated. Since the Commission would have no substantive relationship to HEW or any other Government agency, its advice and recommendations might not be closely and productively related to the manner in which funds will actually be spent. We, therefore, recommend that the Commission be established in HEW, since the largest concentration of library service programs is vested in that Department. This suggestion was made by the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, and we think it a wise one. We also recommend that three representatives from Federal agencies carry on library and information science activities should be appointed to the Commission as additional members. Including representatives of these agencies in the work of the Commission as members would insure that the views of the agencies responsible for Federal library and information science efforts would be considered, and that the agencies would be in a better position to implement the Commission's recommendations.

We would like to add one other suggestion regarding the Commission's composition. It would be useful for the Congress to spell out the criteria for the Commission's membership more specifically. We would recommend that the Commission's membership be more clearly defined to include persons representative of various areas of knowledge related to, but not strictly within, the field of libraries and information science, such as persons knowledgeable of technological advances in the field of information retrieval; specially concerned with the needs of the culturally and educationally deprived; persons responsible for the administration of a school or university; and knowledgeable of various aspects of the field of communication.

In conclusion, we support the concept of a National Commission on Library and Information Science as an advisory body, although we do have reservations about the way it is designed in S. 1519. We feel that its broad functions would prove to be beyond any Commission's working capacity, and that the Commission's work would most productively be focused on functions that are not now being performed by agencies administering library programs; that is, advisory and coordinating responsibilities directly related to implementation of programs.

We believe that the National Commission must be clearly defined as an advisory commission. In contrast to other advisory councils, such as the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children, the National Commission's role, as presently defined in S. 1519, is ambiguous. We would be happy to work with the committee or Commission staff at your pleasure in developing further the recom-

mendations made above. We would far rather see a Commission effectively playing a more specifically advisory and coordinating role than assuming responsibilities which cannot be effectively carried out. All of our recommendations are made in this light, and we thank you for the opportunity to present the Department's views in this important area.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much. I would like to defer my questions or comments to the chairman of the full committee, the principal sponsor of the legislation, Senator Yarborough.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, Mr. Venn, I am rather puzzled by your statement, as I read it. It seems to me the essence of it is that we do not need the bill, but if it is passed, the bill is too weak to do the job that ought to be done.

Now, if it is too weak to do the job that ought to be done, maybe we ought to strengthen the bill.

Mr. VENN. Well, sir—

Senator YARBOROUGH. Of course, if this is not needed, and we already have all of the other Federal and State coordination, and this would just be on top of all of the other, then it seems to me that you are running throughout these six pages a basic inconsistency.

Mr. VENN. Sir, I believe that the Department definitely recognizes that there are real gaps among the Federal agencies as well as the State and local agencies responsible for library development and information science. We do recognize the need for an overall look at these various functions and recommendations which would fill these gaps, and this would be assigned, we presume, to the operating units to carry out. So, this is an area where we fully recognize the need, and we do think that the Commission would have a very salutary effect on improving the library services of the Nation.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have been a member of this Education Subcommittee of the Senate for more than 11 years. During that time I have studied each of the many library bills that have come before the Congress, and my opinion that this bill is needed is based not only on the recommendation of the Commission set up under the Executive order of 1966 but as a result of what I have learned as a member of this Education Subcommittee hearing the library bills and as a member of the Appropriations Committee hearing the presentations made by the Library of Congress. I have seen, unfortunately, often hostile reactions by some members on the Appropriations Committee to what I consider very modest requests by the Library of Congress, particularly in the area of translating foreign publications, making them available to American scholars, and in many other fields. I think we need such a Commission to strengthen the fight for libraries, for books, for people.

We read a lot in the press for the last several years about a choice between guns and butter, and now the President is finally saying that the guns are going out and there is going to be butter. I think that we ought to change it to say there is going to be guns, butter, and books. You know, you see, books have gone, they have gone down the drain here in this recommendation from the Bureau of the Budget. The January budget cut the authorized \$75 million to \$35 million, and, then, the April budget—that which should have been handed in April 1—cut it to \$17.5 million.

Books are the first thing to go. So, I think that the creation of this National Commission—I have no pride in authorship, actually. The desire to support it is the main thing that I have got in this bill. We have gotten advice from different sources on it, and draftsmanship from different sources, so I would ask the staff to work with us, and ask the aid of this able chairman, who is not only the chairman but a scholar. He has worked in the past and considered every proposed amendment to strengthen this act in every way that we can. I think that we need the strength and support for libraries. I would say to the committee that I agree with your statement about the amount of money, realizing that it is difficult to get money even for butter. I think \$500,000 is too modest. I think we ought to consider all of these amendments and raise that amount. I thought that would be starting money and would be increased over the years. We can increase that later, if we cannot get more the first year.

But we will accept your offer to work with the committee or the committee staff on the bill, not that I would be willing to cut it to a mere advisory council to sit here and write letters. I think I envision this Commission as a motivating force to draw together many things, and, above all to draw together support for libraries of the country.

I recall when we were considering libraries in the schools acts, at that time in the public elementary schools in America, when we first considered that act, 66 percent, I believe it was, of all of the public elementary schools in America had no libraries. Eighty percent of all of the elementary schools in the American public elementary school system had no library and no trained librarian. We have made some progress since then under these acts, but I think that more needs to be done.

I have some specific questions, but I will yield this back to the chairman, and my colleagues.

Senator PELL. Thank you. Do you have any specific language changes that you would like to submit to us at this time for the record? I think it would not be a bad idea for them to be submitted, then on an informal level the subcommittee staff and your office might get together on mutually agreeable language. My own view is very much along the lines of the chairman. I would like to see a strong bill in this regard. I think more needs to be done, not less. However since I also want to see a bill passed, I would like to work together with the Administration on this.

A couple of points here:

Does not your statement or your testimony really relate to the degree of involvement as opposed to the advisability of whether or not to pass the legislation?

Mr. VENN. Yes, I think it does, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. Good. Now, you say that the Commission's planning function may be a duplication of services that the Office of Education already has for the basic mission of promoting "the cause of education." This is rather a generic term somewhat like the public welfare clause in the Constitution, but aren't you really using somewhat vague language in order to buttress your case? Because under the same logic we could repeal NDEA, ESEA, and all of the higher education bills, and then just give a nice big block grant to the Office of Education to "promote the cause of education" and accomplish

the same end. Following this through to its final conclusion, the Congress could just abdicate its total responsibility. I wonder if you really meant that we should just try to turn the money over to you and leave you to make judgment as to what best serves the cause of education.

Mr. VENN. No, sir. I think we were trying to differentiate between the planning function and the operational and implementation functions. We do recognize, Mr. Chairman, that there are real gaps between the planning, between the research and the implementation of these programs by the various agencies. We think an overall group like the Commission can look independently and objectively at the whole spectrum of library needs and problems. It would make suggestions that would increase the efficiency of the agencies involved and we hope close those existing gaps. We need suggestions and recommendations to identify the gaps and to improve the efforts and activities of the operating agencies.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

Senator Schweiker, do you have any questions?

Senator SCHWEIKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have one question I would like to ask.

Section 7 of the bill provides for an authorization of \$500,000 for fiscal year 1970. That leaves the amount open without a limit for subsequent fiscal years. Should the committee decide to stipulate a specific amount for subsequent years, would you have any recommendation or any feelings about what subsequent authorization limits might be?

Mr. VENN. No, sir, Senator Schweiker, we would not.

I think that our testimony indicates that we would prefer the advisory coordinating role. The amount, of course, is written in the bill—

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do you have any projection about what that amount might be under your concept of the advisory coordinating role?

Mr. VENN. I would guess that the amount under the advisory coordinating role would be proper in terms of those goals, those limited goals.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I do want to ask, Mr. Chairman, if I might, at this point, offer in the record and insert a statement by President Nixon on National Library Week.

Senator PELL. It is so ordered.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Following is the complete text of the statement by President Nixon, launching the Twelfth Annual National Library Week, April 20 to 26 (1969).

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington.

Libraries are the banks of our educational system. And they yield rich dividends in knowledge and in wisdom. They are a summing-up of past achievement and a stimulant to future progress.

Never have we had greater reason than this year to celebrate National Library Week. For never have our libraries played a more prominent role in our campaign against ignorance and for fullness of educational opportunity.

—Change is sweeping our academic institutions. Our libraries are sensitive to the currents, responsive to the tide.

—Modern technology is revolutionizing our system of public information. Our libraries, with new programs and new media techniques, have become exciting and effective centers of innovation.

—The need to bring the benefits of better education to those who have been bypassed by existing programs is more imperative than ever. By extending their services throughout the communities of America, our libraries immeasurably advance our goal, and perform the highest public good.

For these and all their selfless efforts to serve, I congratulate America's librarians—a dedicated profession of men and women who enrich their fellow citizens, their communities, and their country.

(Signed) RICHARD NIXON.

Senator PELL. Senator Yarborough?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, in view of the number of witnesses we have, four more now, I believe I will forego any further questions, although I might say that the statement, in all fairness, conflicts, with itself in many respects in, first, saying it is needed, and, then, saying it is too weak. But I think the statement largely is a self-revealing statement that I am glad to have, because I am for the bill.

Senator PELL. It reminds me of the statement last Monday, when the administration came up with four pages on why the National Media Center for the Handicapped bill should be passed but closed with two pages on why it should not. I think today's testimony is similar.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have no further questions.

Senator RANDOLPH. I am sorry that I was unable to be here to hear your statement.

Have you completed it, Grant?

Mr. VENN. Yes, sir; I just completed my testimony.

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, Grant Venn was in the West Virginia educational system for several years, and did an outstanding job of leadership in Wood County. I have not been here to hear his statement, and I have not had an opportunity to read it. I do not want to be repetitive, but I ask you, Grant, just this one question—regardless of what the statement indicates:

Are we short on library facilities today in our educational system, or are the library facilities adequate; and, if they are not adequate, what would you suggest to remedy that deficiency?

Mr. VENN. Well, there is no question but what they are not only short but inadequate, and the remedy is going to have to be additional facilities, additional materials, and additional services.

The major question has been the time and the situation. There is no question that we are short. Nearly all of our libraries are inadequate in terms of what the technology of our society and the times demand.

Senator RANDOLPH. Do you know, Grant, if there is a book in the library in the Parkersburg High School entitled "They Signed for Us"? Did you ever hear of the book?

Mr. VENN. No, sir. I have not.

Senator RANDOLPH. Well, it is a story of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, and it is a human document, less than 100 pages. It should be in every high school library. We should be thinking in terms of the teaching of history and the reading of history with the individuals who made it, the human beings who did the job along the way, not just the mere statistics but the warm story, the meaningful story of such men.

I ask this question many times, and I find no such book, Mr. Chairman, in the libraries. I find history being taught without the story of the persons who made the history, and I think that is one reason today

that perhaps there is a lack of understanding and feeling toward American history by our youth.

John Hancock did not sign in big letters because he was pompous; he did it because he wanted his name to be seen, as he said, by His Majesty, the King, without the benefit of his glasses. All of this, you might say, is just a little touch on human nature, but when Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., signed, the man standing by said "There goes millions of dollars," and that was true. He lost every cent, and he was a multimillionaire at that time. When Stephen Hopkins came down from Rhode Island against the advice of his doctor and signed he said: "My hand trembles but my heart does not." And that is your State, Mr. Chairman.

The fascinating story is not so much that they signed, but what happened to these men.

One man had 11 children. All of them died during the year of the Revolution. This is the sort of material I would like to see in the history books, and I just point today to a little book, thin in number of pages but of great depth, "They Signed for Us."

Thank you.

MR. VENN. I shall read that book before I see you again, Mr. Senator.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much.

Senator PELL. I think, along the same line, this is probably one of the reasons for the great success of the musical "1776," which is now playing. It has successfully humanized the signers of the Declaration.

Thank you very much, Mr. Venn, and your colleagues.

Our next witness is Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, the very able and competent Librarian of Congress.

Delighted to welcome you here, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, while Dr. Mumford is coming up to the stand, I would like to announce that I have just received a request that Senator Murphy, of California, be added as a cosponsor of this bill, S. 1519—the library bill—to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and a request from Senator Schweiker, of Pennsylvania, which will be made of the Senate.

Senator PELL. Dr. Mumford, I have read your statement. It is short and excellent—a good one. You may wish to read it. Or you may proceed as you will.

DR. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. Since it is brief, I would like to read it through.

STATEMENT OF DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

DR. MUMFORD. First, I want to thank the committee for the opportunity of appearing here today to discuss S. 1519, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

I think that it is particularly fitting that our attention is directed to this bill today as, throughout the country, our fellow citizens are celebrating the 12th annual National Library Week, although, as Senator Yarborough has pointed out, the prospects of library funding at the moment are rather dismal.

I would also like to mention, Mr. Chairman, that this happens to be the birthday of the Library of Congress, the 169th year of its existence. It was on April 24, 1800, when the act was signed creating the Library of Congress.

As you know, in September 1966, the President appointed the National Advisory Commission on Libraries to study and appraise the role of libraries broadly as resources for scholarly pursuit, centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and components of the evolving national information systems. In addition, the Commission was to review policies, programs, and practices of Government agencies that have a bearing on the role of libraries and their effective utilization; to examine library funding; and to develop recommendations for action to insure an effective and efficient library system for the Nation.

One of the major recommendations of the Commission was that a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science be established on a continuing basis as a Federal planning agency. I was a member of the President's Committee which reviewed the recommendations of the Advisory Commission, and I strongly supported the recommendation for a continuing body to survey library and information needs and to advise public and private bodies as to how best they can be met.

Although libraries have, in the last decade, made great advances in cooperative library programs such as those authorized under title III (interlibrary cooperation) of the Library Services and Construction Act, title II-C (Library of Congress cooperative acquisitions and cataloging program) of the Higher Education Act, and title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, there is considerable evidence that libraries have not been able to serve the reading and information needs of all the people. Because of the complexities of our society, the growing need for quick, qualitative information by all segments of society has overburdened the library services of the Nation. This demand for service has come at the same time that libraries are faced with the problems of controlling vast amounts of information produced in a variety of forms. The only solution to meeting the needs of both libraries and of the public lies in cooperation based on coordinated national planning.

Also, librarians have recognized their dependency on new electronic technologies. As a result, there has been in many respects a union of the library and information science communities. Librarians are taking the systems approach to problem solving, and this approach is daily making apparent the interdependencies and common practices that underlie and sustain the library and information services that should be available to the people of the country.

In order to seek solutions to such vast national problems as education, health, urban development, law enforcement, social justice, and many more, the latest available data must be in the hands of those concerned with these problems. This, of necessity demands the pooling of all library and information resources, including those of the Federal complex, the private sector, the academic community, the cities, the States, and the regions.

It is for these reasons that the proposed National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should be established. Such a Commission—composed of distinguished and knowledgeable persons from

the various user groups, as well as some library and information-science specialists—would provide a central mechanism for examining current programs, identifying gaps, suggesting ways for eliminating those gaps, pointing to research and development that needs to be done, and, taking full advantage of planning being done by others but not usurping those legitimate planning functions. Thus, a truly national information system could be developed to meet the needs of the times. This Commission, in short, would be able to undertake the overall, long-range planning that is needed.

We now know that the Federal, State, private, and local library and information programs have mutually dependent interests. Coordination across the barriers of geography, governmental subdivision, and other restrictive factors is essential if we are to have satisfactory library and information services. This would be coordination, not through the Commission's having administrative authority over any other agency or enterprise, but through the power to gather information, to have studies made, and to plan in the national interest. Such a national commission, adequately staffed, with the responsibility for making independent recommendations to the President and to the Congress, would provide, in my opinion, the leadership and impetus necessary to reach our desired goals. Such a commission should be able to provide the mutual ground where all elements of the library and information-science community would have a voice, and, as a result, a coordinated national library and information system—capable of meeting our growing needs in this area—would emerge.

Mr. Chairman, I have suggested an amendment to this bill which your staff has; namely, to make a provision that the Commission may accept grants, gifts, or bequests of money in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. As you know, this is somewhat typical of commissions or other bodies that have been created in recent years to give them more flexibility and to supplement appropriated funds when necessary. I would recommend that the bill be amended to include such a provision.

Senator PELL. Thank you, Dr. Mumford. It might be interesting to note the fortunate coincidence that we are holding hearings on this bill during National Library Week, and I must commend President Nixon's fine statement on the vital services that libraries provide. It is ironic, though, that the release of his eloquent message which cites libraries as the "bank" of the educational system was simultaneously accompanied by the Bureau of the Budget's elimination of all Federal funds for school libraries and crippling reductions in other similar programs.

As chairman of the national library assistance program in Rhode Island last year I was impressed by the progress being made toward closing school library book gaps and toward further library cooperation and coordination services.

Actually, National Library Week is not just a week but, in fact, a year-round effort—over the past 12 years—by thousands of private citizens around the country, working under the leadership of library professionals to improve all kinds of library services and to make possible the total access of information we all deserve.

I would hope that the President and the administration's commitment extended to funds as well as to the eloquent message that was released this week.

I will defer my own specific questions to the chairman of the full committee, whose bill we are now considering, Senator Yarborough.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Dr. Mumford, I want to congratulate you and thank you on this fine statement worthy of the Librarian of Congress, and, therefore, the Librarian of the United States. It is a very informed statement. We have heard your testimony before at the appropriations hearings over the years, pleading for funds to carry forward this faster dissemination of information, this electronic tieup that you describe here. I want to thank you, not merely as a Senator but as a citizen of the United States, for what you have done to advance learning, the science of learning, in this country through the means by which information is collected and disseminated among the people.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have read your recommended amendment. I accept it, as author of the bill, and direct the staff that, at the next printing, this amendment be printed as section 5—this proposed amendment—and that the provisions be renumbered accordingly.

Senator PELL. Senator Schweiker?

Senator SCHWEIKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to commend Dr. Mumford, too, for a very fine statement.

I just wondered if he had any thoughts or suggestions about the fiscal question that I have asked the other witness; namely, about whether we should include an authorizing amount for subsequent years after the initial \$500,000, and, if so, what level of funding, in your judgment, would be required?

Dr. MUMFORD. Senator, I do not have any precise ideas on that. I would expect that this initial amount would enable the Commission to get started, to acquire a staff, and to begin to work on some of the problems. But, obviously, \$500,000 will not be sufficient in succeeding years. Whether it is better to leave this open for the Appropriations Committees to decide, or to specify some authorizing amount, I do not have a strong opinion on that, or how much would be required.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. How, Dr. Mumford, would we go about expanding the role of the Library of Congress to make it the libraries' library?

Do you see this as relating to the pending bill in any way?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I think it is related to the role of the Library of Congress. I would expect the Commission to assist us in strengthening the role of the Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States and to help us to secure fuller recognition on the part of the Congress and the Nation at large, that it is, in effect, the national library. Specifically, I would hope that the Commission could assist the Library and the Congress in providing adequate funding to carry out all the functions appropriate to a national library.

Senator PELL. Could you see giving it shelter in your building?

Dr. MUMFORD. "Shelter" is a word that may be a little difficult here, because of our great lack of space. The Commission could be attached to the Library of Congress for fiscal and administrative purposes. My own position on that is neutral. If the committee and the Congress

wish to have it attached to the Library of Congress, I certainly would not oppose it. I think it is something that should be discussed with the Joint Committee on the Library, of which you are a member, Mr. Chairman. Quarters for staff would probably have to be provided outside our present overcrowded buildings. At the moment, we would not have the space to accommodate the Commission's staff, but this might not be a serious obstacle.

Senator PELL. In brief, you are for the bill, as I understand it?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, indeed.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

Senator Randolph?

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman. Dr. Mumford, the matter of shelter, the matter of space, is one that I have some knowledge of, as you know, in discussions with you and members of the James Madison Memorial Commission. We are faced with the fact that you have brought so forcefully to our attention of the cramped quarters, not only for the use by persons of the Library in research and study and reading, but also the necessary storage for documents which have special significance.

I have learned, Doctor, that there are some efforts being made to perhaps discontinue the Madison Commission. In fact, I had an inquiry in the last 3 days as to whether I thought the Commission should be continued.

This is perhaps not the place for you to discuss the work of that group, except to say that what we have attempted to do was not only to have an appropriate memorial for James Madison but perhaps even more important to your thinking would be that here in this memorial there would be the working quarters, the sinews of study and research and questing.

Would you just chat for a moment on the subject?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, as I have pointed out to you and many others, Senator, it is inevitable that the Library of Congress will grow as does any research library—we are not alone in that. With the increase of publications in this country and throughout the world, and with the need for additional manpower to acquire, to catalog, to organize, and to service those materials, it was inevitable that we would need more space. I was very glad when we were able to have the active cooperation of the Madison Memorial Commission in creating a living memorial to President Madison in the form of a third Library of Congress building. As you know, it would contain a handsome memorial hall in which would be displayed documentary materials and artifacts relating to the contributions of Madison. I think this is a splendid but economical combination of efforts and purposes, and we are grateful for the interest and support of the Madison Memorial Commission in not only obtaining a memorial to Madison but in helping the Library further its existence by meeting its need for more space. We would have housed in the James Madison building all the manuscript collections of the Library of Congress, which include the papers of 23 Presidents, as well as the papers of Cabinet officers, political, military, business, and labor leaders, scientists, and literary people. We will also have other nonbook material located in that building. It will be a working building, of course, and will house many members of our staff, including the Legislative Reference Service. It will be a center for re-

search—particularly for anyone who wishes to study the life of Madison and other Founding Fathers and the period in which they lived.

Senator RANDOLPH. Well, I thank you for addressing your remarks to this point. I asked for them, just to reinforce, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the need for the upgrading—if I use the word advisedly—of the Library's facilities and, of course, the memorialization in this instance of a former President of the United States. I think that Dr. Mumford—and I want to have the record reflect my expression, his efforts to bring our Library, or our libraries generally, to the highest level of usage, Mr. Chairman, has been an important contribution, and I think this is very, very important, and they must be made places of not so much cold, dark recesses but the open air, shall I say, approach with the sunlight moving in. The Doctor expresses this often to me, and I express it today, make that library a living instrument.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you.

Dr. MUMFORD. I would like to emphasize that the Library of Congress is not just a storehouse of material, but, as you were saying, it is a lively organization, a complex of services that are used by thousands, even millions of people. It is a living, vital operation and a unique national resource.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. Senator Yarborough.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Dr. Mumford, in your statement, you say that for these reasons the proposed National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should be established and that such a Commission should be composed of distinguished and knowledgeable persons from the various user groups as well as some library and professional science specialists, and then you define what they could do.

Now, the bill provides for a Commission of 15 members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that not more than five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interests in the needs of our society for library and information services. I come now to the question: Mr. Venn recommended that the bill spell out that there be required three representatives from Federal agencies carrying on library and information science activity. They should be appointed in addition to the 15. Including representatives from government in the work of the Commission, as members, would insure that the views of agencies responsible for Federal library services, he said, would be heard.

Then, the Government witness from HEW further recommend, that the Commission membership be more clearly defined to include representatives of various areas of knowledge related to but not strictly within the field of libraries and information science. The bill requires persons having special competence in the interest and needs of our society for library and information science to be appointed, and HEW recommends that they not be within the field of library and information science, such as persons knowledgeable of technological advances in the field of information retrieval—in one category. Two, specially concerned with the needs of the culturally and educationally de-

prived; three, responsible for the administration of a school and university; four, knowledgeable of various aspects in the field of communications.

Do you think that the bill ought to be amended to spell out all of these categories—university administrator; somebody in the field of communications—apparently, and that we should take these 15 and categorize all the qualifications?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, I would doubt, Senator, that it need be spelled out to that extent. I think it certainly should have representation of outstanding librarians and information specialists. It should have people who are conscious of, and sensitive to, the role of libraries in our society, persons who are sincerely interested in trying to bring better services to the people and in making information more readily available to them.

I would not agree with his proposal that it include representatives from present Federal agencies. It seems to me that for this Commission to operate more effectively it should be divorced from the operational programs. It should not get drawn into the day-to-day management of present on-going programs, but it should relate its work generally to those programs and consider them in the general concept of coordination and planning. I would not advocate that we have specified representatives from different departments in the Government.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you.

Now, I think that your statement spells out what I envision this Commission doing, and I want to congratulate you for that same statement.

I want to mention another point in your statement where you say:

Because of the complexities of our society and the growing need for quick, qualitative information from all segments of the Society, this need has overburdened the library services of the nation.

That reminds me of what the president of the Encyclopaedia Britannica said just a few years ago, testifying before our committee in this room. He said they are rewriting the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and because of the explosion of learning and knowledge in this country, the greatest explosion of learning and knowledge, he said, in the history of mankind, of the 37 million to 38 million words in the Encyclopaedia Britannica they are having to change 10 million of those words to describe the things in the language that people today are learning. This explosion of learning and knowledge, as you have summarized it and boiled it down as one of the great needs for this Commission.

Thank you for this contribution.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Dr. Mumford.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I sympathize with you when you come before our Appropriations Committee asking for the money. I support you.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you very much, Senator. We certainly need that third building very badly.

Senator PELL. Our next witness is William Dix, librarian of Princeton University, who has received a bachelor's, a master's, and a doctor's degree from that very fine educational institution, and I take particular pleasure, as a graduate of Princeton, in welcoming you here.

I have read your statement. It is short and excellent. Proceed, as you will.

Mr. DIX. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I might add, in view of your gracious introduction, that the long interest in books and libraries which you have demonstrated and which your father demonstrated before you, makes it particularly appropriate for you to be conducting these hearings.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM S. DIX, LIBRARIAN, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Mr. DIX. My name is William S. Dix, librarian of Princeton University and also at present the president-elect of the American Library Association, which I am representing today. This nonprofit educational organization has a membership of over 40,000 and is dedicated to improving library service to the people through school, college, university, research, government, and public libraries.

I represent also the Association of Research Libraries, of which I am a former president. The 80 institutional members of this organization include the major university libraries, the three great national libraries of the Federal Government, and a few other libraries offering broad support to advanced education and the advancement of learning.

These organizations have stated their unequivocal approval of S. 1519, a bill to establish a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The establishing of such a commission was the first recommendation of the temporary National Advisory Commission on Libraries created by Executive order on September 2, 1966. Its report, submitted to the President in October 1968, has been endorsed by the American Library Association and other groups. I ask your permission to submit their official resolutions for the record, Mr. Chairman, and I will give them to the clerk.

Senator PELL. It will be done.

(The resolutions follow:)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ALA COUNCIL, THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Whereas the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries is the result of comprehensive study into the current status and future needs of the Nation's libraries and of extensive citizen hearings; and,

Whereas the Commission's Report, received by the President of the United States October 15, 1968, is the most far-reaching statement of library needs and goals ever enunciated by an official body of the Federal Government; and

Whereas this document presents a perceptive appraisal of the immediate and future requirements of all types of libraries to enable them to serve more effectively as vital, relevant institutions for all the people, and proposes responsible and realistic objectives to overcome current inadequacies and develop library services to their full potential; and

Whereas the National Advisory Commission on Libraries has recommended "That it be declared National Policy that the American people should be provided with library and information services adequate to their needs, and that the Federal Government, in collaboration with State and local governments and private agencies, should exercise leadership in assuring the provision of such services"; and

Whereas the necessity for coordinated, long-range planning and evaluation to determine feasible ways of meeting the new and growing demands of library users is widely recognized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Council of the American Library Association, do hereby endorse and support the statement of National Policy and the establishment by Congress of a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF
PHILADELPHIA SUPPORTING S. 1519

MARCH 25, 1969.

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG,
House of Representatives,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Whereas bills H.R. 8839 and S. 1519 have been introduced into the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Congress of the United States respectively; and

Whereas these bills advocate the establishment of a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences; and

Whereas the Board of Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia is in agreement with the establishment of such a Commission and the work with which it is charged; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia will support bills H.R. 8839 and S. 1519 and request the Representatives of the Philadelphia Districts and the Senators of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to give their support to these bills.

This development is important to library service in Philadelphia. We hope that you will support bill H.R. 8839 and aid in its passage into national law.

Sincerely,

JAMES ALAN MONTGOMERY, Jr.,
President, Board of Trustees,

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES

(Adopted by the Mountain-Plains Library Association on November 16, 1968, for transmittal to the Committee on Legislation of the American Library Association)

Whereas the Mountain-Plains Library Association, comprising the States of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming, is assembled in conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, to consider "The Challenge of Change to Mountain-Plains Libraries"; and

Whereas the Mountain-Plains Library Association has received the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries and found it highly commendable and worthy of implementation, inasmuch as it points out the historical highlights and structural necessities of library service and recommends responsible and realistic objectives to overcome current inadequacies and develop library and information services for the Nation's future needs; and

Whereas the Mountain-Plains Library Association has noted and found laudable the recognition of the criterion of social value that pervades every existing and conceivable library and information function: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Mountain-Plains Library Association, do hereby endorse and support the recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries: That it be declared National Policy, enunciated by the President and enacted into law by the Congress that the American people should be provided with library and information services adequate to their needs, and that the Federal Government, in collaboration with State and local governments and private agencies, should exercise leadership in assuring the provision of such services; and finally, be it

Resolved, That the Mountain-Plains Library Association urges and supports the efforts of the Committee on Legislation of the American Library Association to work for implementation of the recommendations for achieving the objectives set forth in the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, particularly the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency.

Mr. DIX. The distinguished Presidential Advisory Commission conducted hearings in many parts of the country, heard a wide variety of witnesses, and had many special studies prepared for it. Its report emphasizes that library services adequate to meet the needs of the people is a national as well as a local responsibility and that to be effective it

must be developed nationally in a coordinated, not a haphazard, manner. It finds the creation of a permanent commission the first essential in insuring orderly progress toward their goal. The proposed legislation now before this committee would be the first step in implementing these proposals and could become a landmark in the educational and cultural development of this country. I shall try to explain why this is so.

Let us begin by reminding ourselves just what a library really is. Back in the dawn of time man began to communicate with other men when he learned to speak, and undoubtedly sometime before.

By these oral means he could transmit essential information—where the hunting was good or what enemies might be approaching.

When he developed the ability and the materials to write, he could transfer progressively more complex information further and further in space and in time, across oceans and down through the generations. When he invented printing, he learned to multiply these abilities so that the people, not just a select few, were able to learn and benefit from what other men had thought and recorded. The book and its allies became the principal means of serious intellectual discourse among men and nations, the essential instrument of education and progress, of scientific and cultural development.

The library thus became inevitable. No individual could anticipate his needs and have on his private bookshelf all the books he might need. The library is a millpond, storing his knowledge and information contained in books and the other means of recorded communication until it is needed to turn the millwheel. It is more than that, for not just any water will do. It must store its wares so that they can be retrieved selectively, producing what is needed for a particular use at a particular time.

I might insert a footnote here, Mr. Chairman, in the light of your reference and that of Senator Yarborough to the popular and timely musical play, "1776."

I have learned that the research for that play, a lot of the writing of it, was done in the Public Library of Morristown, N.J., and I will send you the facts for the record, or privately, when I dig them out.

The library is not that old Carnegie Building down on the corner. It is not a warehouse full of books. It is a surprisingly complex and sensitive instrument, the central and essential supporting mechanism for education at all levels, in and out of school, for the development of the new knowledge with which our society must constantly be replenished, and for the enrichment of the human spirit. I am saying, Mr. Chairman, that libraries have simply become essential to the welfare of this country. Their commitment is to advance the education of all of the people, and as centers of organized information they are a public resource and responsibility.

This has been recognized by the Congress. The number and extent of Federal programs authorized for the development and support of library services is tremendously gratifying, although we sometimes, as this last week, have occasion to deplore the discouraging discrepancy between authorization and funding. The three major acts alone (the LSCA—title II, ESEA—title II, HEA) provide authorization for 1970 expenditures of more than \$480 million. In addition to this direct support there are large expenditures, direct and indirect, in a

wide variety of Federal agencies which help support library service, and no one can even estimate with any accuracy the total annual outlay by private institutions and State and local governments.

Why, then, do we need a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science? Let me suggest several reasons which seem compelling to me:

In the first place, the very magnitude of the expenditures and the multiplicity of the activities which I have just mentioned suggest the need for some coordinating mechanism which is now lacking. The library structure of this country is not monolithic, as it is in France, for example. The vigor, the imagination, and the variety which have brought American librarianship to a position of real world leadership in the past hundred years cannot and should not be forcefully constrained in any way.

But there is need for a sort of guiding intelligence, which can observe and reflect on what is happening, which can make intelligent plans for bringing better and better library service to all of the people, and which can by the very force of its logic persuade those who are directly concerned to improve their areas of the vast mosaic of library service to the American people. I suspect that the Congress itself has on occasion felt the need of a responsible, impartial scrutiny of library legislation. I can think of no mechanism better able to provide this continuing, watchful intelligence than a distinguished permanent commission, appointed by and reporting to the President and the Congress, authorized and adequately funded to carry on all of those activities listed in S. 1519.

The \$500,000 authorization for expenditures of the Commission in the initial year seems small, but I believe that very substantial progress could be accomplished with this sum, as, indeed, the record of the temporary Commission with an appropriation, I believe, of somewhat in that order for work that extended over the better part of 2 years, seems to me to indicate. It must be remembered, and here I disagree with Mr. Venn as to the intention in the language of the bill—it must be remembered that this Commission is not intended to be an operating body.

The need is immediate. Others have testified to increasing demands from a growing population, escalating costs, and the difficulty of coping with the overwhelming mass of information created by and essential to modern society. No longer can individual libraries go it alone. It is clear that new patterns of cooperation and new networks for knowledge must be revoked. That central intelligence is essential to plan, to advise, and to guide.

The emerging technology of information storage, retrieval, and transfer provides both an opportunity and a problem. We can see the outline of these new networks which the new technology will make possible, but a great deal of development, experimentation and standardization must precede their full and practical implementation. In this process a wise observer and monitor will be useful and may even help both public and private agencies avoid a great deal of waste motion and expense.

The proposed legislation before your committee, Mr. Chairman, had its inception in the thoughtful and perceptive report of a temporary commission. I believe that a similar permanent commission

can continue to provide the imaginative guidance which this country will require if it is to bring to each of its citizens the full range of library and information services which he needs for personal development and productive participation in society. Therefore, on behalf of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries, I unhesitatingly endorse S. 1519.

In closing, may I express my appreciation to you, Mr. Chairman, and to your distinguished committee, for permitting me to testify on behalf of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I should like to add a couple of things to the written testimony.

First, I would like to endorse the amendment proposed by Mr. Mumford. Many of the most imaginative and innovative programs of the Library of Congress were funded initially in an experimental stage by grants from outside of the Federal Government, and I believe that this Commission may itself be stimulated by and find occasion to receive grants of that sort. This amendment I think should be included.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I should like to comment on the testimony of Mr. Venn, and certain aspects of it. You may wish to draw this out in your questioning, or you may wish me simply to go ahead and review that. I will handle this either way you see fit.

Senator PELL. Why don't you just go ahead, as you will.

Mr. DIX. I have not had time to make any orderly analysis of what he has said. I would say, simply, that in intent, his testimony seems to reflect what seems to me to be some misunderstanding or some different semantic approach to the language of the bill. I do not see anything there that suggests that this is to be an operating agency, in the sense at least of any sort of administrative agency.

I think Mr. Mumford's interpretation of what the bill is about and what the proposed Commission is intended to do is a rather more accurate interpretation of the intent of the temporary Commission than the actual language of the bill.

In his prepared statement, Mr. Venn wonders if the Commission might not represent another layer on top of existing research and development activities, and so forth.

I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that this is precisely what it should represent and what is needed, not an operating layer but the sort of controlling intelligence. The report of the temporary National Commission uses the analogy of the nervous system and the brain. That may not be a very accurate analogy, but it expresses, I think, what is intended. What is needed, it seems to me, is an agency as independent as possible to evaluate, to review, to plan, to work toward coordination of the admirable programs going on in the various governmental agencies. I think the general mandate to the Office of Education for planning in the field of education is not specific enough. Libraries serve all kinds of agencies, all kinds of human agencies inside and outside of the Government.

They are, however, different kinds of agencies. Since they cut across similar lines, they need, I think, this controlling intelligence to observe their progress, to suggest legislation when it is needed, to evaluate, and so forth. It is not the intention of the bill, as I see it, to undertake large research and development projects. Obviously, it would take vastly greater sums to enter into, for example, a direct develop-

ment program for a library computer system. This is being done by all sorts of other agencies, public and private. It will need to have research done in the sense of evaluating studies, just as the temporary National Commission did. I believe that the series of excellent reports sponsored by that Commission have not yet been published, for the public at least, but I have seen a few of them, and when they are available I think they will be enlightening. I think this is the kind of thing we need.

Finally, I believe it is important that this Commission be clearly in intent a major Commission; it will not be a regulatory body in the sense of the Federal Communications Commission. I think the nature of our society and the nature of the varying, complex structures in this country would not permit that, and I would not be in favor of that. On the other hand, it must be a Commission of very distinguished citizens they must have the Presidential backing of the sort that the bill provides, and it must be not only empowered, but required, to report annually, and I think the force of its reports can be very compelling.

For these reasons, I would not, personally—and I have no specific authority from my association to speak on this point—I would not lean toward the kind of specific membership which Mr. Venn proposed in his testimony.

I think there is a danger when one begins to represent this segment, that segment, the other segment, either public or private agencies, for each representative to become an advocate of his own causes. What we need here is a broader, if possible, a wiser body. I happen to have served on several governmental advisory committees, one in the Office of Education and one in the Department of State. These are useful bodies, but they are advising specific agencies on specific programs. What is needed here, it seems to me, is something broader.

I think that is all I care to say at this time, Mr. Chairman, but I will be very glad to respond to questions.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Dix. I thought your basic testimony was extremely eloquent, particularly when you discussed one of the fundamental ways our civilization has moved the way it has been able to—which has been the ability of people to communicate with each other and make a record of that communication. I think, actually, this is the reason why the Europeans did such an effective job overcoming my own Indian forebears in America, when they came over here they were able to communicate and were able to overwhelm the indigenous population with their knowledge as well as a variety of other factors.

I was also very struck by your statement that a library should not be thought of as a warehouse or a storehouse for knowledge but as a system for retrieving knowledge. And I think that is true in education, too. I know one of the chores that will be facing this subcommittee as we go into education legislation, is to get away from the old idea that education is the cramming of the mind; it is really the opening of the mind, creating it as a tool to retrieve information and knowing where to retrieve it and how to use it and not using the mind as a warehouse, and in this regard, too, I can congratulate you.

Now, for some specific questions, however for the moment I would like to defer to the principal sponsor of the bill, the chairman of the full committee, Senator Yarborough.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Dix, your statement has been so eloquent and full, and your comment on the other testimony so concise and ably put, that I have no specific questions.

But I associate myself with the remarks of our distinguished chairman in congratulating you on it, and I sat here thinking that you were an advocate, a teacher and a stimulator of thought at the same time, because, like our chairman, what you said stimulated my thinking. I went back in your prepared statement to where you described the progress of man from the hunter in the forest to the development of materials, the transfer of progressive thoughts, and I thought of all of this being encompassed within the lifetime of one man, Sequoia. He was a simple hunter, and as he grew to manhood he wondered how the whites could defeat the Cherokees, and he came to the conclusion it was their ability to read and write and transmit information. So, he set out and spent a lifetime developing an alphabet for the Cherokees. He wrote on birch bark and laboriously composed that alphabet by which he could take adult Cherokees at 40 years of age and teach them to read and write in 6 weeks, and he could publish newspapers in the Cherokee language, so that the white settlers around them became so jealous and fearful that they drove him out and drove the Cherokees over the trail to Oklahoma, not because of the inferiority but because of the fear of their growing greatness. One man went through that whole experience in his lifetime.

Mr. Dix. Thank you, Senator, and if I might interpose simply to express my thanks for this reference. Sequoia, the great Cherokee, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, has long been a great friend of mine in history.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, I admire him, too, and I think of that tragic incident when he went to California to see the great trees, exploring the trees that remained there, and while he was gone his Cherokee wife, thinking that these characters were communications he was having with the devil burned all of his records, his years of work. He came back and started all over again trying to recollect and reconstruct those characters. I think it is one of the great stories of human history, the life of Sequoia.

I want to congratulate Princeton on what it has contributed to this Nation. I know you speak not only for Princeton here but for the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries, but with the two Presidents it has given to the Nation—and Madison, I believe, the Bill of Rights; and Woodrow Wilson and the 14 Points and the League of Nations. Woodrow Wilson had a tremendous impact personally on my State. Texas had never had a Cabinet officer in the United States until Woodrow Wilson was President. It was a long convention in Baltimore, and the 40 Texas votes stayed with him from the first, and there was a long deadlock, I believe there were 46 ballots, or something in that neighborhood before the deadlock was broken. As the result, he appointed three Cabinet officers from Texas, though one was accredited to Missouri. Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, had been president of two universities in Texas but still had his voting precinct in my hometown of Austin. Thomas Watts Gregory, the Attorney General, and Albert Sidney Burleson, both of whom I knew later, after them came out of the Cabinet where they were the Attorney General and Postmaster General, respectively, and

all three voted at that time in one precinct in the city of Austin. It was the same precinct that Colonel House voted in, incidentally. So, those things we attribute to Princeton.

I have no further questions.

Senator PELL. Senator Schweiker?

Senator SCHWEIKER. I would like to begin by saying my administrative assistant is a Princeton graduate, if that will help.

Well, I would like to ask Dr. Dix whether—he mentioned in his statement about the fact that the \$500,000 authorization seemed small, “but I believe that very substantial progress could be accomplished with this.”

Do I gather from that, Doctor, that you think that for the foreseeable future that this probably will be sufficient to meet the immediate needs; is that what you are saying in that?

Mr. Dix. I do not think that is what I am saying.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Well, then, go ahead and clarify it.

Mr. Dix. I must confess that I really have not given any particular thought to the budgeting. The temporary Commission report, I believe, proposed no specific sum. I believe that the amount in Senator Yarborough's bill was obviously, for this first year, rather arbitrarily fixed at what would be a reasonable amount. Based, I believe, on the expenditure of the temporary Commission, this gave some indication of what a permanent Commission of this sort might need. I would say, sir, that I like the provision of the bill itself where it is arbitrary for the first year, with later authorizations to be decided on the basis of the need determined during the first year. I think this is a sufficiently new kind of enterprise so that we really do not know what it will cost. I think that that is the way it will have to be. I do not mean to suggest that you should escalate very fast, but I think no one knows at this time.

So, I will have to say that I simply have no opinion on the size of the appropriation that would be required in the future.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have one further question of Dr. Dix. You mentioned the reports of this Commission that was appointed by Executive order. Did you say there were six reports?

Mr. Dix. There are more than that. They are mentioned in the Commission document itself. I think they are numbered there. There were 13 separate studies.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Do you know how many pages it would be? Did you discuss whether they had been printed or not, or would be printed? Or do you have any idea of how thick that would be, or how many pages, printed say on paper with the size of the print that you have there, that size type?

Mr. Dix. No, sir; I do not. The ones that I have seen run anywhere from 30 to 100 pages of type-mimeograph document, but I do not know about the others. I have seen casually only a few, because I happened to be close to the people who did them, but I have not seen the full document.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I am going to direct the staff to assemble a set of those documents and obtain them for the committee.

I will consider them in the total volume, the cost, and I am going to consider—I want them to communicate with that Commission—Do

you know whether there are any plans to print them, or any part of them?

Mr. DIX. It is my understanding there are such plans. Later you will hear testimony from Mrs. Merlin Moore who was a member of that Commission, and she may be better able to elaborate.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, then, we will inquire further.

Mr. DIX. I believe that President Knight, who was the Chairman of that Commission, has planned a volume to be published commercially, which will contain the essence of those documents, but I am sure that Mrs. Moore will elaborate.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, then, we will hold that until further. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, indeed, Mr. Dix. It was very good to have you and we are glad you came here.

Mr. DIX. Thank you, again, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. Our next witness is actually the lady to whom you referred, Mrs. Merlin Moore, State department of education, Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Moore, will you proceed as you will. You have a fine statement here, you can either read it or comment on it.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MERLIN MOORE, SUPERVISOR, ECONOMIC EDUCATION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Mrs. MOORE. I would like to read it and then comment briefly, sir.

I would like to thank you for allowing me the privilege of testifying before this committee and I hope that I will be of some value to you. I will read my statement first.

My name is Mrs. Merlin M. Moore. I am appearing in support of S. 1519, a bill to set up a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

I am supervisor of economic education in the Arkansas State Department of Education, and am chairman of the Arkansas Library Commission.

During 1967 and 1968, I served as an appointed member of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, established by Executive order on September 2, 1966, to appraise the role of all types of libraries in the United States, to study their needs, to evaluate their services to users, and to make recommendations which would lead to the betterment of libraries in the future.

In pursuing its work, the Commission held numerous meetings, sent out a panel of its members to 12 regional conferences in all parts of the country, and had more than a dozen special studies on pertinent library problems prepared for it.

It was my good fortune to chair most of the public hearings which the Commission held in the various parts of the Nation. I would like to say to Senator Yarborough that one of the most effective hearings we had was on the campus of Texas Tech in Lubbock. And I would also like to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that we had a hearing scheduled in New England also, and unfortunately the hearings cost more than we thought they would and we ran out of money, and we regretted that reduced schedule very much.

We were able to obtain at first hand the opinions of people representing diverse fields, of all ages, educational levels, and occupations, on what they needed from libraries, how well they were being served, and any difficulties being experienced.

During the regional hearings held by the Advisory Commission, many witnesses suggested ways in which the problems facing libraries might be solved. These suggestions included an instrumentality for advising, planning, coordinating, and evaluating, which was mentioned 219 times.

This testimony certainly supports the Commission's recommendation for a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Other ideas involved Federal, State, regional, and local cooperation, mentioned 202 times; and the effective application of technological advances, cited 132 times.

These two areas would seem to be two of the most obvious items meriting the attention of the permanent Commission.

The evidence came in, clear and convincing, that education, science, technology, business, culture, and other phases of human activity are dependent for progress upon coordinated systems of libraries—school, college, university, research, public, and others.

However, the facts given the Commission showed that there was a great disparity in the quality of libraries of all kinds across the country. Attention must be given to a development program which will meet the needs of the user whoever he is, whether he be a preschool child, a scholar doing research, a businessman seeking a solution to a vexing problem, a student in an inner city school, or a sheepherder out on the plains.

The "knowledge explosion" has been putting ever greater demands upon U.S. citizens who are preparing themselves, or who wish to prepare themselves, to meet the challenge of this modern age.

The Commission also found that a large number of Americans were not using the educational resources of these libraries and information centers, either because they do not know about them or because they do not have sufficient reading skills.

If this Nation is to achieve its full potential of progress in all lines, both the readers and the nonreaders must be brought within the coverage and influence of libraries.

The findings of the temporary Advisory Commission's report were embodied in a report, "Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward the Fulfillment of a National Policy."

This was reprinted in the Congressional Record for October 21, 1968, referred to repeatedly in this hearing.

The document sets forth these objectives for overcoming current inadequacies in our libraries and information science, all of them well to keep in mind in arguing for a permanent commission:

1. Provide adequate library and informational services for formal education at all levels;
2. Provide adequate library and informational services for the public at large;
3. Provide materials to support research at all levels;
4. Provide adequate bibliographical access to the Nation's research and informational resources;

5. Provide adequate physical access to required materials or their texts throughout the Nation;

6. Provide adequate trained personnel for varied and changing demands of librarianship.

In its study of libraries and information science, the temporary Commission was constantly thwarted by the lack of adequate statistics on library resources, costs, personnel, and other administrative and planning factors. This condition applied to libraries of every type.

Statistical information was either out of date or nonexistent.

Sound planning must be based on sound figures. A permanent Commission could be effective in reporting this need on a continuing basis and insisting upon a solution.

Members recognized that problems of all kinds of libraries needed to be studied in depth before solutions could be found. Moreover, these problems needed to be studied in relation to the educational process of which libraries are an essential part.

But even the finest temporary commission on libraries can make recommendations which last at best only a relatively short time.

The needs of people change and the institutions serving them inevitably change. A permanent commission is needed to keep library planning adjusted to the altering needs.

For the reasons advanced in this statement, I wish to go on record as emphatically in favor of S. 1519.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation to you and to your committee for the opportunity afforded me to present testimony on this much needed legislation.

I would like to make a few additional comments, if I may. First of all, I would like to comment on the makeup of the proposed Commission. The temporary National Commission felt that the people appointed to this permanent Commission should be of such stature that they would command respect throughout the Nation.

We did not think that this membership should be in any way limited to categories. We thought perhaps a third of the membership, five, should be outstanding librarians and information scientists. The others we thought should be stature representatives of the general public, and we thought also that they should be appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

These would be the kinds of people we envisage to do this job; people who have a deep understanding of the goals of our society. They would understand the need for economic growth, for example, for efficiency in our society, and for social justice, and could point these things out to the people in general. The Commission would have the kind of people to which citizens all over the Nation would listen.

As a case in point, at the regional hearings we were constantly told about the archaic laws which prevent library development in the States, and while this Commission would have no power except the power of recommendation, many times in the testimony it came out that if such a commission could guide and lead, these States would listen to this kind of advice.

Furthermore, the Commission could advise the Congress and the President on the library needs of the country, and we envision a much larger role for this Commission than is suggested in Mr. Venn's testi-

mony. I, too, have been a member of advisory commissions to the Office of Education and to other Government bodies, but we plan this to be a committee of such stature that the whole country will listen to its recommendations. We did not want, in other words, for the Commission to be limited.

As to where the Commission would be placed, we recommended HEW for a matter of housekeeping only, since this is where we were housed as a temporary commission. We, the Commission, did not think it would be well to have a permanent commission allied with any specific agencies, and we furthermore felt that it would not be wise to have members of Government agencies as members of the Commission.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In other words, the recommendation, as a recommendation drafted in the bill, that it be housed with HEW, and you did not mean under the thumb of HEW?

Mrs. MOORE. We did not mean for it to be only an advisory commission to HEW. We envisioned a much larger role for it than that. We would not want it to be a part of any agency, or attached to any agency as a part of its operating department.

Senator YARBOROUGH. After the HEW testimony—maybe this is not a fair question, and you do not have to answer it—but after HEW's testimony this morning, do you think it ought to be housed in the HEW?

Mrs. MOORE. Well, I do not think it makes much difference where it is housed, actually, providing it is a completely independent agency.

I think it could be housed, for housekeeping purposes, almost anywhere, but, of course, obviously, it would be fine to be housed in an area where you have sympathy. I do not mean to imply that they would not have it in HEW. I think perhaps the Commission had in mind an altogether different type of thing than is being suggested by HEW.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, that is very valuable testimony, and we appreciate it very much. I noticed in your testimony there were 13 of these special studies prepared.

Mrs. MOORE. Yes. There were more than that, actually. There are 10 of them which will be published in a book, to be published commercially, and it will be out in August. There will be something like 500 pages in the book and it is now in the process of editorial completion and should be ready for the general public in August.

Some of these studies, while they were good, were not the kind we felt would be valuable for any permanent volume, so we decided on 10 of them to be included in the permanent volume; 500 pages is about as much as you can do.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I am looking over the list of 13 special studies on page 24 of this Congressional Record of October the 14th, 1968, and Carl Perkins in the House had that printed. Which of the 13 did you omit from the book?

Mrs. MOORE. I do not believe I can give you that now but we will be happy to supply that information.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I am going to direct the staff to study the list and find out which three were omitted. We will study those and we might print those in the Congressional Record or order them printed as documents of this committee, if we decide that they are

needed technically by libraries and librarians, though they might not have such an appeal to cause you to print them commercially.

Mrs. MOORE. Another comment that I would like to make, sir, is about the problem that we are in concerning appropriations for libraries. If a Commission had been in operation then the needs of libraries over the country would be known better than they are now. In going about over the country, in conducting these hearings, we discovered that the people in general really did not know about the needs of libraries.

A library has no emotional appeal, so it is a little hard to get this across to the general public.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You did not quite have the influence in the Congress as the Defense Department for its \$80 billion?

Mrs. MOORE. I am afraid not. I have been lobbying for library legislation for many years, and I have found it very hard, for example, to convince the legislative body in my own State of the needs of the State library building there as compared to some other needs. We finally decided to take our issue to the people, and we think we can do better than with the legislature.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, I thank you for this fine statement. As you know, Mrs. Moore, you are a neighbor of the State of Texas and we have a close affiliation with Arkansas. When Arkansas and Texas were settled with Anglo-Americans they came primarily through New Orleans, because Texas was separated largely by water and it was difficult for overland travel, but when we were fighting for independence most of our fighters came through Arkansas, and from Arkansas, James Bowie, Davy Crockett, Sam Houston, and I do not know what that proves except Arkansas is maybe a little more militant than other areas.

Mrs. MOORE. You know that old joke, I suppose, about that. I do not like to tell it here, but it was said that all of the folks who could read went on to Texas, and those who could not stayed in Arkansas. We resented this version of the story very much.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You are the first Arkansonian I ever saw that would admit the true version of the book.

Mrs. MOORE. In connection with this whole matter of appropriations, I have a story that I think you might be interested in about a young couple who were having considerable budget trouble. So the husband issued an edict to his wife, "You must find a way to cut the budget."

Of course, she was very upset about this, but when he came home in the evening she said, "I have found the answer and I will tell you at dinner."

And so, at dinner he eagerly was awaiting the answer, and she said, "I have discovered what we will cut out. We will cut out black pepper." This is about the relationship, as it relates to the total budget of the United States, that this cut in library programs represents. It has meant cutting out the black pepper, and it has also meant cutting out the spice in the educational process.

I just could not leave without making that final comment.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It is cutting out the black pepper in relation to the total cost.

Mrs. MOORE. That is right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. But as a percentage of the program, it cuts out the heart. There is only a token cut percentagewise, for a majority of the budget. The budget has directed that only some 30-odd percent of the total authorized moneys be appropriated for the whole complex of educational legislation, and it cuts the health, all of the health laws of the Congress, everything that affects people and the welfare of people in the United States not merely to the bone, but into the heart.

Mrs. MOORE. I would like to comment—

Senator PELL. I would like to comment on that story. I thought that what the wife was going to say was that they were going to cut out the dinner, and that would be the solution, and this is what I think we have done so often with learning, is to just cut out dinner.

Mrs. MOORE. Well, for me that would not have been a bad idea.

I would like to make one final comment, if I may, sir. I noticed that in President Nixon's statement about National Library Week, he said our libraries with new programs and new media techniques have become an exciting and effective center of innovation. We would hope that this National Commission, among other things, would encourage innovation in ways to reach all of the people which we found in our hearings were not being reached by any educational program.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you.

Senator PELL. I have two specific questions here.

Mrs. MOORE. Yes, sir.

Senator PELL. This question is submitted by the minority: In section 7 the bill provides an authorization of \$500,000 for fiscal year 1970. It leaves the amounts open without an upper limit for subsequent fiscal years. Should, in your view, the committee stipulate a specific authorization for the subsequent years, and if you do think there should be a top limit, what amount would you suggest?

Mrs. MOORE. I think it would be very difficult to say, Mr. Chairman. I think I would favor Mr. Dix' statement. I think it will be difficult at this stage to say how much is needed, but I think it might be wise to leave the authorization open for future years. The experience of the Commission will determine its needs. The temporary Commission set up a budget on what it thought it could use, but as I pointed out in my testimony, we ran out of money, for example, for the hearings.

The experience of the permanent Commission and the stature of the people we hope would be appointed will determine the amount to be put in the budget. I think this will be better, perhaps, left open.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

My other question is in connection with your comment that the Commission also found a large number of Americans were not using the educational resources of libraries and information science, either because they do not know about them or because they do not have sufficient reading skills.

I was wondering if you would elaborate a little bit on the latter part of that question or problem, about their not having sufficient reading skills.

Mrs. MOORE. Well, we discovered, of course, that many of the people who are adults now grew up without the advantages of libraries of any

kind. As was pointed out, there were no school libraries, and the public libraries were very inadequate, and consequently people did not become readers.

Then, of course, I am sorry to say that in this country we do still have a great deal of illiteracy, and we found that many of those people were not using the libraries.

However, we found in our hearings some very innovative approaches in this area where, through the use of films and other audiovisual materials, a great deal of material was being used.

We found, for example, that in Alaska a great many of the Eskimos who could not read were using recordings, and other materials which were designed for the blind. They were using those instead of books because they could not read.

Another thing that I think the Commission might do in this regard, sir, is, of course, to point up these kinds of innovative ways of reaching people. Then another thing, which is not exactly in answer to your question, but one I would like to comment on, is that the Commission could point out to the Congress, with great clarity, I think, the kinds of supporting library service which are needed in various programs.

For example, the manpower program which was passed by the Congress, and the Headstart program. Actually there were no supporting library services for these, and somebody had to supply library service. In Arkansas we found that in the Headstart program our inadequately supported public libraries, because we have a constitutional tax limit, were supplying these library services to the Headstart program.

Now, this is something that the Congress could not be expected to pick up and know about, but with expert advice from the Commission they would know the need of supporting library services for these programs.

Another area would be vocational education and the trade schools, which are being supported and encouraged all over the Nation. We found in these programs in Arkansas that most of the students drive in, say, 50 miles. Then they go home and do their homework and they use the local public libraries. But no supporting money is put in the library program for this vocational work.

So, I think this Commission could give specific advice to the Congress on the kinds of library support which should be written into bills which demand library services.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MOORE. Thank you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mrs. Moore, this is a very stimulating paper, and what you are talking about in developing materials reminds me of an experience that I had at the Job Corps Centers at McNary, Tex. this spring. Many of those disadvantaged youths brought in there, 17 and 18 years of age, were illiterate. They start giving them basic English and basic mathematics, and they find that they can very often grasp about 5 years of mathematics in what you would have in conventional school educational systems, while they were grasping 1 year of reading and writing and English. So, they have developed their own set of textbooks down there, and they have printed and revised them, and they have mathematics textbooks in colors or numbers without a word in there because they cannot read and write, but they grasp

ahead about 5 or 6 years in mathematics and develop mathematic problems, and they are teaching them their trades before they even learn to read or write their names. It is a very interesting experience in education.

Thank you very much. We are very proud of your testimony here. I have an in-law in Arkansas. My wife is from Pine Bluff, and her mother passed away a few years ago, and I visited Arkansas generally at once a year for nearly 40 years.

Mrs. MOORE. My late husband was from Pine Bluff so we have a lot in common.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Joseph Becker, president of the American Society for Information Science, Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Becker, would you proceed.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH BECKER, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE, BETHESDA, MD.

Mr. BECKER. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee. I wish to thank you very much for inviting me to speak as an officer of the American Society for Information Science with respect to Senate bill 1519.

My name is Joseph Becker and I am the current president of the American Society for Information Science (ASIA), a professional society of 3,000 members which provides a forum for the advancement of information science and information systems in education, business, industry, and government.

Its constituents are concerned with all aspects of communicating, utilizing and storing digital and graphic information, and in developing information science as a strong professional activity in our national life.

My personal background and education has been in engineering, in librarianship, and in the computer sciences. I currently teach information science to librarians at Catholic University in Washington, D.C.

Those who preceded me, Dr. Mumford, Dr. Dix, and Mrs. Bessie Moore, eloquently stated the importance and the general need for a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

In supporting S. 1519, I wish to emphasize the relationship of information science to libraries and of the importance of having the two professions represented in the proposed bill as equal partners.

Perhaps a little background is in order. The phrase "information science" is of fairly recent origin. It was coined to describe a new professional discipline made up of mathematicians, engineers, computer specialists, operations researchers, systems analysts, psychologists, linguists, librarians, and others.

Information science aims to improve all information systems by applying the principles of scientific management and by adopting, wherever practicable, the new computer and communications technologies.

It brings together interdisciplinary skills from several professions and through them develops new theories, generates ideas, and applies new techniques to all areas of information storage, retrieval, and transfer.

Although information science is deeply interested in the problems of libraries it is equally concerned with the varied and complex information processes found in education, business, and government.

Every profession and every organization today suffers from information overload and information science seeks to ease this burden by finding long-range solutions to basic problems.

More and more, information has become an essential ingredient to decisionmaking in our society and its importance increases as a function of time.

The American Society for Information Science is dedicated toward conserving, protecting, and strengthening our national information assets.

During its recent study the National Advisory Commission on Libraries identified some very real and critical areas of particular concern to information science: shortage of skilled manpower; the rising costs of information operations; the growing information needs of an expanding population, a more literate population, a more mobile population; and the increasing rate of publication and others.

It is also described emerging new forms of information storage such as: digital tapes, video tapes and micrographic forms.

It stressed the impact of the new technology and the need for networks to interconnect the great array of intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in our Nation's libraries and information centers.

And, it also explained the requirement for planning systems' compatibility in order to achieve processing economies and provide a logical framework for future development. These are but a few of the challenges which confront the information science community today.

The American Society for Information Science welcomes the opportunity provided by S. 1519 to develop a partnership with libraries through the work of a National Commission.

Information science is a natural extension of the field of librarianship and I believe that many benefits will accrue to both elements by virtue of the close collaboration which a National Commission will doubtlessly engender.

In my opinion, the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as called for in S. 1519 is essential for several reasons.

First, because of the desirability of having a focal point in government to set policy and coordinate programs.

Second, because of the need to understand more clearly than we do the nature of the changing role of libraries and information activities in our society.

The third reason concerns the urgent requirement to interconnect our information resources and form statewide and national information networks. Only a commission with national perspective can make this a reality.

Finally, because we need to equip and educate a new type of specialist who is knowledgeable and comfortable both in the world of library science and the world of technology.

Let me elaborate just a bit on these four points.

First, a permanent commission can serve as a focal point in our Government to set policy and coordinate action. It is very logical for the Federal Government to assume this key role because it already

is deeply involved in research and operating programs of major influence.

I should add that these programs, in my opinion, have been very effective and are very well along. Government is also responsible for funding many information activities in education and in the private sector through the Office of Education, the National Science Foundation, the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and so forth.

A commission can provide a workable framework to guide the development of these many different existing and emerging Federal programs.

Secondly, a permanent commission can serve as a catalyst by bringing together the interdisciplinary expertise that is critical to the solution of information problems.

I believe the library profession has much to give and gain through closer interactive ties with the computer industry.

In general, information science has up to now been more closely identified with the new modern technology than has librarianship.

Linking the common interests of libraries and information science under the purview of a single commission will do much to bring about closer professional collaboration and speedier adoption of the new technologies wherever practicable.

Third, a permanent commission can serve as a mechanism for promoting changes in the library's role in society by accelerating network interconnection among libraries and information centers thereby removing the constraints of time and distance which formerly inhibited an individual's access to the totality of the Nation's information resources. I am also vice president of the interuniversity communications council (EDUCOM). In our network activities in higher education, we have discovered the need for new types of information packages. Interuniversity communications will permit faculty and students at different universities to support scholarship, research, and education in new ways by providing the opportunity to share distant information resources through two-way interaction with the material. We can, I think, look forward to universities without walls and then to libraries without walls.

Communications developments of the last decade are going to increase interaction and encourage functional cooperation between and among libraries throughout the country, and eventually throughout the world.

A permanent commission can provide the context, and this is my last point, for desirable and urgently needed educational development within the field.

Information science and librarianship are two sides of the same coin. An important need exists to provide the educational environment in which these combined professional interests can flourish.

A commission can provide the necessary support that will insure the smooth and continuous development of the human resources and skills that are required.

I think we must remember at all times that the base for any effective development in this area are human beings, and at the present time we have too few human beings who understand both the world of technology and the world of information. No matter how effective and useful our technological advancements may be, they really get us

no where unless we have a firm foundation of human resources in the Nation that can carry forward these principles in an intelligent manner.

In summary, let me say that access in the United States to information is a public right, but a rapidly increasing population and a rapidly expanding universe of information are introducing more constraints and preventing the public from freely exercising this right. This is what I deduce from reading the National Advisory Commission's report.

The objective then is to remove these impediments to knowledge by developing suitable mechanisms for facilitating the distribution and communication of information in all forms to all citizens.

I think Mrs. Moore expressed this quite eloquently when she said we need to reach all of the people.

I believe that the establishment of a permanent Commission on Libraries and Information Science is the method by which this important national objective can be achieved.

Before I close, sir, I wish to propose an amendment for your consideration.

On page 4, section 6(a) in line 14, I suggest we strike out the word "specialist" and insert in lieu thereof the word "scientist".

Senator YARBOROUGH. What line is that on page 4?

Mr. BECKER. It is page 4, section 6(a), line 14, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And what is the suggested amendment?

Mr. BECKER. That we strike the word "specialist" and replace it by the word "scientist". Throughout the bill the phrase information science is used. The word "specialist" has a different professional meaning and I believe the word "scientist" more aptly, expresses the type of person to be considered as a member of the Commission.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Is not "specialist" a much broader term than "scientist"?

Mr. BECKER. I think so; and I think it is a more misunderstood term. Since this is a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science I think it would be more appropriate to use the phrase "information scientists". Otherwise, there may be some confusion when selections are made for Commission membership.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, we will consider that suggested amendment. I accept it, not the amendment, but the suggestion, without any opinion one way or the other. Would you care to write us a letter and discuss it and give us the difference in the meaning?

Mr. BECKER. I certainly will, sir. That would be my intent.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Not merely from the dictionary, but in the common acceptance of information for the community use.

Mr. BECKER. That concludes my remarks.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We have your recommendation on dissemination of information and libraries, of course, and we have had in the Health Subcommittee under the leadership of Lister Hill over the years the development of dissemination of medical information. It is an attempt to tie the small rural hospital with the major hospitals with our two-way television networks, so that when there is need for immediate emergency operations of the type that in the small hospitals the doctors are not familiar with, they can be hooked together with specialists by two-way television networks and the doctor who is a

specialist or an expert can direct them and tell them how to proceed while the operation is actually going on.

This could be done, and I will not consume time by further elaboration, but there are many means of using information and you stress it here from the library standpoint. Dr. Mumford has expressed that many times before the Appropriations Committee in his appeals for funds to develop services along this line in the Library of Congress.

Thank you very much for this statement and for the research that went into it and the consolidation of the points in the very fine supporting statement, in support of your recommendation.

Senator PELL. I am particularly struck with your statement, and have been in the past, of the view that much more use could be made of the information sciences and the systems approach or computer techniques. I think we on the Hill would be very well advised to take advantage of these approaches because we do not do so, as far as I know—we have the Legislative Reference Service, and we have a variety of supporting areas, and we have a marvelous operation for mailing letters out to our constituents, but when it comes to using the computer to try and produce better legislation, we have kept that at arm's length. I am wondering if you had any views in this regard. Do you have any recommendations to us on the Hill how we could make better use, for instance, in the handling of this bill through the computer and the systems approach?

Mr. BECKER. Well, I think——

Senator PELL. It is a little off the subject, but I am greatly interested in it.

Mr. BECKER. I think, Senator, it would be presumptuous of me to make any specific suggestions.

Senator PELL. Not at all. We need them.

Mr. BECKER. I do understand that there is a bill before the Congress for establishing a data processing activity in support of the Congress.

There has been—computer applications started first in the engineering area, and it was very successful there.

Then it moved into the area of business applications and industry, and here too, over the last decade, I would say it has made some rather remarkable strides.

In terms of handling information, per se, this is still in the research and experimentation area. We do not have very well conceived programs of information retrieval that are dependable.

On the other hand, I would perceive, from what I understand of the mechanics of Congressional operations, that there are many functions that are equivalent to those performed in business, which could benefit by the application of computers to such operations.

So, I would say that in the area of congressional procedures, in the area of improving functions, in the area of printing, in the area of bill management, there certainly are opportunities to apply computer technology, as well as computer system. When we speak in terms of trying to improve on the intellectual organization of bills, that is their content, modifying in any way the intellectual processes of the Congress, here I am skeptical at the present time that we have the right tools to really support you.

Senator PELL. You do not recall any specifics of the bill you spoke of.

Mr. BECKER. No, sir. I could certainly bring it to your attention in the form of a letter.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Are you familiar with the work of Constantinos Doxiades in this regard?

Mr. BECKER. No, I am not.

Senator PELL. The development of the science of ekistics? The work of relating the systems approach to our problems?

Mr. BECKER. No, I am not, sir.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, and you are excused, Mr. Becker.

Thank you so much for your interesting statement.

If there anybody else in the room who would like to come forward to offer any additional testimony or comments?

If not, this hearing will be recessed subject to the call of the Chair and the record will remain open until May the 5th, I think we all owe a debt of gratitude to the introducer of the bill, the sponsor of the bill, Senator Yorborough.

Thank you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I want to express my gratitude to the chairman for so promptly setting the hearings. The date on which the hearing is held is one of the major factors regarding whether a bill passes or not.

I find that this bill is receiving one of the prime opportunities in the Congress by this early hearing and we are indebted to the distinguished Chairman.

Senator PELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

At this point I order printed in the record statements, letters, and other pertinent material submitted to the Subcommittee.

(The material referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LIBRARY SERVICE,
Providence, R.I., April 22, 1969.

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL,
U.S. Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PELL: Legislation in S.1519 would, at long last, place in a National body the responsibility for library development. The Commission, by defining both immediate and long-term goals, would provide essential leadership.

Centralizing information relating to libraries would greatly expedite their improvement, because, for the first time, practices and policies of the fifty states would be known and shared. This coordination of knowledge and effort would avoid needless duplication and fragmentation. Librarians in all areas would undoubtedly welcome the opportunity of assisting in every way to promote this research and development so essential to our nation's libraries. The Commission could, through studies and reports, make available the status of library conditions. It would evaluate programs and develop procedures for total utilization of library resources, based on factual knowledge and professional expertise.

This Commission, composed as it would be of members of the profession and citizens of special competence, would be in a position to respond to needs in these times of exploding information and change. We hope that S. 1519 will receive favorable action by both the Senate and the House, and will become a major force in library progress.

Very sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH G. MYER, *Director.*

PREPARED STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA G. YOUNG, PAST PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY
TRUSTEE ASSOCIATION

As one deeply concerned with libraries, I welcome the opportunity to file a statement in support of S. 1519, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

My name is Mrs. Raymond A. Young. I have served as a member and President of the Columbia Public Library Board of Trustees, as a member and President of the Missouri State Library Commission, and as President of the American Library Trustee Association. Library trustees involved in policy making, short-range, and long-range planning certainly recognize the urgency of establishing a National Commission on Libraries.

S. 1519 provides the first step by the National Congress in declaring that the American people have library resources and facilities as a matter of National Policy.

I wholeheartedly concur with the objectives set out by the National Advisory Commission on Libraries on which a national library program should be based:

1. Provide adequate library and informational services for formal education at all levels;
2. Provide adequate library and informational services for the public at large;
3. Provide materials to support research at all levels;
4. Provide adequate bibliographical access to the Nation's research and informational resources;
5. Provide adequate physical access to required materials or their texts throughout the Nation;
6. Provide adequate trained personnel for varied and changing demands of librarianship.

Certainly S. 1519 will implement the fulfillment of these objectives.

Those intimately familiar with libraries today—school, public, academic, special—will agree that the state and local facilities are not enough to cope with our many problems. Only a National Policy, clearly enunciated and sufficiently implemented, will make possible the accomplishment of those goals.

The planning function of the Commission would call for research, fact gathering, and the development of a coordinated federal library program.

It has been my privilege to speak on library matters in most of the states in the union, including Governor's Conferences on Libraries which brought large groups of citizens together from throughout the state. There is a ground swell of great proportions for better library facilities, more books, better transmittal of information between libraries, etc.

The tempo of the times has brought about a wide range of diverse needs served by libraries: whether it be scientific research, continuing education, information, or personal pleasure and renewal, just to name a few. Tensions of the day call for information and ideas in solving problems. The library has the resources for transforming apprehension into comprehension.

With the information explosion a reality, and with the means available for better transmittal of information, I feel that the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is the best possible way to provide the clear eyed leadership for library service in its total concept which is wanted and deserved by the citizens of this country.

DURHAM, N.C., April 25, 1969.

Senator CLAIBORNE PELL,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

As Chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, I wish to indicate my strong support of Senate bill 1519 to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and request that my testimony be added to the record of the hearings, which I regretted I could not attend.

DOUGLAS M. KNIGHT,
President, Duke University.

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL.

DEAR SENATOR PELL: In response to your letter of 17 April, I am pleased to have the opportunity to communicate to you my enthusiastic support of S. 1519, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. One of the reasons for my great satisfaction in doing so is that both you and I were involved, during the administration of the late President John F. Kennedy, in the initial efforts to bring the need for such a Commission to the attention of the Congress and the Nation. The time that has passed between that beginning and, hopefully, this realization has made the establishment of this National Commission a matter of even greater urgency.

There are many reasons why an independent and strong National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is needed by the Nation. They have been documented in the excellent report of the Presidential Advisory Commission on Libraries, and you have heard them expressed clearly, and at times eloquently, in the testimony given before your subcommittee on 24 April by Mr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, and Mr. William S. Dix, Librarian of Princeton University. I shall not attempt here to repeat what already has been said so effectively. I should rather like to address myself to the need for this Commission as I see it from my vantage point as the University Librarian of Harvard University and as the President of the Association of Research Libraries.

There is no doubt in my mind that the great research library here at Harvard, with its present collection of almost eight million volumes, is not satisfying the legitimate information needs of the University's faculty and students as well as it filled those needs a generation ago when its resources were only half as large. My colleagues in the Association of Research Libraries find themselves in the same situation, and I am sure that every school, public and special librarian faces a similar problem.

The Librarians who organized the Association of Research Libraries thirty-seven years ago foresaw our present difficulties. In 1932 they formed the Association because they knew that without cooperative efforts they would not be able to provide the research materials needed by the scholars in their own institutions and throughout the country to whom these libraries have a special responsibility.

In spite of all the cooperative efforts initiated by libraries—and these efforts have increased markedly within the last five years—the effort to select, acquire, organize and make available the library materials, produced in every corner of the globe, which our citizens need is increasingly difficult and inadequate.

The reasons for this situation are clear. The remarkable increase in scientific, technological and sociological research, which has characterized the years since World War II, has resulted in information requirements which are staggering and in a volume of publications of similar proportions. Increasingly, research is interdisciplinary in character, a phenomenon that places special and heavy burdens on libraries. During this same period we have witnessed an unprecedented expansion of the American educational effort, ranging from pre-school instruction through post-doctoral study. Further, we all know that we live in an age in which international understanding of different political and social structures is imperative if our world is to survive. Here in the United States we face the challenge of creating a changed society, one which is becoming increasingly urbanized and ever more dependent upon technological advances. Somehow we must insure that this society is also humane. These challenges call for information, both in quantity and quality, in amounts undreamed of a generation ago.

During the last fifteen years, libraries, local and state governments and the Federal Government, through an enlightened sequence of legislation, have attempted to meet the growing national need. Networks of public libraries are being formed throughout the country; state-wide systems of acquisition, cataloguing and distribution of library materials have been undertaken, especially in New York, Ohio and Colorado; and the institutions of higher education have formed various kinds of consortium in order to share their resources more effectively. The Federal Government has aided all of these projects since 1956 when the Library Services and Construction Act was passed.

Yet we do not have today any group or agency capable of developing a national plan for information resources. All of the cooperative efforts we now see, effec-

tive as they are, are fragmented. They involve counties, a state, or a number of states. Federal support for library programs is scattered among a number of agencies with little or no coordination of planning and project implementation. It is precisely this void in national planning and coordination which would be filled by the proposed National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

The need for this Commission is all too apparent. Its establishment cannot be delayed if libraries are to be effective instruments in eliminating functional illiteracy and in enriching the human spirit. The citizens of our nation will be eternally indebted to the 91st Congress for making this Commission a reality.

I urge, therefore, the passage of S. 1519.

Let me take this opportunity, on behalf of the Association of Research Libraries, to thank you, Senator Yarborough, and the other members of your Subcommittee for your efforts to bring the National Commission to fruition. The Association of Research Libraries stands ready to assist you in any manner you deem appropriate. I know you will not hesitate to call upon our Executive Director, Dr. Stephen A. McCarthy, for any assistance he may be able to give you. And, needless to say, I should be delighted to help in any way at any time.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS W. BRYANT, *President.*

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1969.

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to indicate our strong support for S. 1519, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

I can do no better than to quote a formal statement adopted by our Board of Directors in January of this year. The pertinent material is contained in the following paragraph:

"Of critical importance to both the quality and the growth of higher education is provision for adequate library resources and of computer facilities. With the exponential growth of knowledge, the problem of research libraries is particularly acute. There are many issues, such as the use of copyrighted material in computers, that must still be resolved, if the possibilities of modern technology are to be realized. In the meantime, however, we strongly endorse the findings of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, the programs of the American Library Association, and such new programs addressed to these problems as Networks for Knowledge, enacted with board bipartisan support by the Ninetieth Congress. We also urge continued study of how best to meet computer needs on our 2,000 campuses, for clear as those needs are, they could devour an inordinate proportion of the new resources likely to be available to higher education."

I hope very much that our statement of support may be incorporated in the Record.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. MORSE, *Director.*

McGraw-Hill Book Co.,
New York, N.Y., May 6, 1969.

Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

As a member of the President's National Advisory Commission on Libraries, I should like to emphasize the crucial importance of S. 1519 to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. This was the key recommendation of the Advisory Commission after a long and exhaustive study. Library activities support in one way or another almost every national objective and they are scattered through numerous agencies of the Government. What is needed above all is some continuing, competent, distinguished, neutral body, in itself responsible for any library operations or grant programs, that can bring into focus our diverse library needs and our varied programs to meet them. This is as essential for economy and efficiency in the identification of duplicating or ineffective programs as is the great task of identifying our critical needs and devising the means to meet them.

These library needs cover the range of our national responsibilities from the preschool training of children in Headstart and similar programs, the attack on functional illiteracy, the provision of new educational and social services in urban ghettos and other poverty areas and the improvement of education throughout our school and university systems to the maintenance and support of advanced research programs in medicine, scientific technology, international relations, social studies, and the humanities, and the nature of an independently informed citizenry.

The crushing library appropriation cuts just proposed by the administration coming, as they do, in the midst of a nationwide crisis in the State and local support of educational and library services, threaten summarily to choke off the promising new developments in library services so desperately needed. Yet they probably reflect no intention on the part of the administration to bring about so drastic an effect. Rather we have stumbled into this position because we have no agency that can survey the entire national picture of library needs and activities, assess the result of particular actions, and make informed recommendations for priorities and programs. There could be no more urgent and emphatic demonstration of the need for S. 1519.

Respectfully,

DAN LACY, *Senior Vice President.*

INFORMATION INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1969.

Hon. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: In connection with S. 1519 the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act, I am pleased to offer the following comments. My interest in the bill arises from three connections:

Intimate involvement with the establishment of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries by President Johnson in 1966.

Service as Chairman, National Systems Task Force, of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information (the Federal Council for Science and Technology). This task force sponsored and guided the study of National Document-handling Systems in Science and Technology.

Current service as President of the Information Industry Association, a non-profit trade association of firms pioneering in applying the new information and communication technologies to providing more adequate informational products and services.

The important role of libraries in the increasingly information-oriented U.S. society needs no elaboration. A strong network of public and private libraries and their modern counterparts, the information centers, are vital elements in achieving national goals. I strongly support the establishment of the proposed National Commission.

Because libraries have traditionally operated independently and without regard to possible library systems or networks, a new look is required at their organization, functions, financing, procedures, personnel, etc., in order to ensure that the totality of library operations serves national, state, and local needs in an optimal manner. It calls for a systems analysis approach.

It is regrettable that the National Advisory Commission on Libraries was unable to do more than suggest a continuation of its work under the proposed National Commission on Libraries and Information Science act. The problems of libraries are immediate and serious. Recent suggestions to shut down the Newark Public Library and announced plans to drastically curtail New York City Public Library services are symptomatic. The predicament these and other libraries find themselves in could, and should, be the occasion for examining measures libraries might take to establish a sounder, long-term program to ensure general public support for the important role they play.

My major concern with the detailed provisions of S. 1519 is about the duties of the proposed Commission. S. 1519 focusses on operational-type activities instead of leadership-type activities. What is most needed is an active, fast-moving Commission asking broad-gauged, national policy questions, and supporting studies to derive answers only when existing agencies and organizations are unable to handle them. The accent should clearly be on innovative thinking and practice in the library and information services field. The kind of tough questions to ask are, for example, the optimal allocation of Federal resources to the

various kinds of library and information services. Specifically, which should be a higher priority—conventional libraries for schools in underprivileged urban areas, or mobile libraries for rural areas, or university libraries serving the local community? Which is the *most* pressing national need—new facilities or new staff? These are the types of national policy issues which only the proposed Commission can realistically study.

On the other hand, conventional studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the nation and the role libraries play in meeting those needs could easily be handled by the Office of Education's Library Services Division. Likewise, such an operating agency could provide technical assistance and advice to Federal agencies and other organizations regarding library services.

The leadership role of the proposed Commission would include emphasis on the new possibilities for improved library services given by the new information storage and retrieval, information processing and communication technologies. This will almost certainly require an easy familiarity on the part of Commission members with information processing and communication technologies. Identification of many Commission members with traditional library practices would lessen the chances of the Commission performing the vital innovative role so badly needed. The Commission should pay especial attention to the supply and training of the people staffing library and information services. It could be a valuable ally for those educational institutions endeavoring to do a significantly better job.

I also question whether the proposed Commission should "have the primary responsibility for developing plans" in this area. It should study the problem sufficiently to have good ideas about major directions and thrusts, but the primary planning responsibility for library funding and operations in elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, as well as public libraries, should remain with the Office of Education. Other organizations will be developing plans for library service improvement in their special area, too, such as in science and technology, in statistical information, and other adult interest areas.

I suggest that the title of the Commission be changed to "National Commission on Libraries and Information Services." The accent on *information science*, which is at best a very ambiguous phrase, is misplaced. The application of available information technology will be more important to the improvement of library functions over the next few years than information science. On the other hand, "information services" clearly identifies a set of functions which are parallel to, complementary to, and to some people would actually include library services.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM T. KNOX.

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES,

April 22, 1969.

Hon. CLAIBORNE PELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Education,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PELL: I am writing you on behalf of the Association of Research Libraries to express the support of the Association for S. 1519, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

The association of Research Libraries is the principal organization of the major university and research libraries of the country. The Association took a deep interest in the work of the temporary National Advisory Commission on Libraries and Information Science and, at its recent midwinter meeting in Washington, it adopted a Position Statement supporting the major recommendations of the National Advisory Commission.

The chief recommendation is the establishment of a permanent National Commission as S. 1519 provides. I enclose a copy of that statement and a list of the members of the Association.

In support of its position recommending favorable action on this bill the Association would call attention to the following points:

1. There is at present no agency which has the authority or the mission to develop coherent national plans in the field of libraries and information science.

2. There are many Federal libraries and agencies, as well as libraries operating under state and local authorities and in the private sector, all of which are carrying on programs and developing plans in the field of libraries and information science. This activity is now fragmented and uncoordinated and some of it may be duplicative. It can be shaped into a coherent plan only if a high level Commission is appointed with the authority provided in this bill.

3. The National Commission would not duplicate the work of any existing library or agency nor would it deprive any existing library or agency of its present power and authority. Instead, the National Commission would bring into focus the activities presently being carried on, and would disclose areas which require more attention and development.

4. In order to achieve its objective the National Commission should be an independent agency since it will be responsible for developing plans and for coordinating the efforts of a wide variety of libraries and agencies. Should it be made part of any existing agency, it would be impossible to exercise the kind of overall planning at the national level which was envisaged by the temporary National Commission.

5. Membership on the Commission should include men who are interested in and knowledgeable in the field of libraries and information science, as well as public spirited citizens who are prepared to devote time and effort to this matter. Members of the Commission should not be appointed as representatives of existing libraries and agencies because the Commission is expected to consider the total picture and not to be concerned with the specific needs of objectives of a particular library or agency.

6. Appointment of the Commission by the President with the requirement that annual reports be made to the President and Congress is, in our judgment, essential if men of the high calibre that are needed are to be persuaded to serve on this Commission.

I enclose a statement on the National Commission recently prepared by a Director of this Association, Robert Vosper of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Your support of S. 1519 will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN A. MCCARTHY,
Executive Director.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

(By Robert Vosper, University Librarian, University of California, Los Angeles)

The Association of Research Libraries, established in 1932, comprises 85 institutional members, the larger university libraries of the country and certain other research libraries of national importance. While these are independent institutions serving particular clienteles, they are voluntarily inter-related in a variety of ways so that their collections and services are widely available to scholars and advanced students throughout the country. They have long recognized this larger social responsibility and have continuously been seeking ways to improve and extend their capacity thus to serve the nation.

In this effort to increase the coordinate strength and efficiency of libraries, there has been an increasingly felt need for an overall guiding intelligence at the national level. This is why the United States needs a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science—to be certain that we go down the right road, at the proper speed, and with continuous rather than intermittent guidance.

In the past decade several compelling developments have changed the library and information scene dramatically. The so-called "information explosion" has multiplied the amount of significant publication and useful information needed by scholars, researchers, government officials, practitioners in many fields of endeavor, and informed citizens. The "information explosion" has occurred, to a considerable extent, because of the increasing pace and amount of research—scientific, technical, and sociological research—that the Federal government has fostered at universities and in industry. In addition, many new countries have come into their own on the international scene, have increased their literacy levels, and have produced published information that our scholars, advanced students, and officials must have access to. Furthermore, new methods for storing, organizing, and distributing information have come onto the scene or been markedly improved: computer transmission devices, and the like. At the same time the expansion of the American educational effort, at all levels, and both

qualitatively and numerically, has sharply increased the numbers of institutions, students, and scholars requiring rapid access to complex and informational services.

Thus, information has increased in amount and complexity, the users have increased in numbers and sophistication, the pace of intellectual and social change has increased, and the technology has advanced in complexity and in cost. All of these factors have required a more effective and a speedier library and information service across the nation.

To help meet this need the Federal Government since 1956 has created an enlightened sequence of important legislation. Today, Federal library involvement is the responsibility of a great number of departments and agencies throughout the governmental structure. Moreover, the Federal government in all of its parts is itself a primary producer, storer, and user of information and library services.

The very complexity, variety, and rapid pace of this important intellectual activity, involving as it does many jurisdictional levels (Legislative and Executive, local and national, as well as the private sector), are the basis for the proposal to establish a National Commission.

Such a body of distinguished citizens and eminent practitioners could give continuing and foresighted attention to the public interest in this important and pervasive field. It could rationalize and focus our present efforts, legislative and practical. It could engage in continuous long-range planning, setting goals and road maps for the future. It could rise above the special needs of particular groups or particular agencies and thus with impartiality see to the broad scope of public needs. It could ask the right questions and stimulate appropriate research. It could assist the Congress in designing new or remedial legislation, and it could help define the proper role of the several agencies and jurisdictions involved.

Another way to rationalize and resolve the present complexity might be to establish a central, monolithic administrative structure. This is the case in some other countries, such as France. However, in the American tradition, given the necessary and desirable involvement of private efforts together with governmental efforts at state and local as well as Federal levels, tight centralization is not acceptable. The wisdom and prestige of a distinguished National Commission would appear far more effective in our American setting.

Let me now suggest briefly just a few of the ways in which research libraries in particular need the continuous guiding assistance of such a Commission.

Most importantly, the nation needs overall policy guidance in deciding how—with proper planning, financing, and organizing—the store of research information can be made available to all qualified users. All across the country new community colleges are being established at a great rate. And across the country there are efforts to upgrade the quality of underprivileged, often small, educational institutions, all with ambitious students and faculties. How, properly, can the capacities and expertise of the established research libraries be brought to these institutions and people, without overloading and thus reducing the quality of our greatest library and information centers? This is more than a matter of good will and more than a matter of technology. It is a subtle question of public policy involving several jurisdictions, including the independence of the universities involved.

A few years ago when I had the special privilege of being President of the 40,000-member American Library Association, I met with librarians, teachers, and friends of libraries from Alaska to Hawaii, and from Idaho to Pennsylvania. Everywhere there is a clear call for a better-organized national library and information service that will bring the best of modern services and facilities to all who need them.

Secondly, we are at a stage in history where the traditional academic fields must increasingly work together in multi-disciplinary research and teaching efforts. Scientists need to work with engineers, and both groups need to work with social scientists and humanists, in dealing with vital social problems. This puts a premium on a library and information service that is a seamless web, that is not segmented, particularly in academic institutions. I have the honor to serve on the Science Information Council of the National Science Foundation which advises NSF in its research support of information science. Recently, I also served in an advisory capacity to the National Library of Medicine as it began to develop regional medical libraries under the enlightened Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965. It is my opinion that while scientific and medical library

services need continued improvement, the guiding intelligence of a National Commission could assure that other intellectual needs as well are served in parallel, that there are not gaps, and that there is proper interaction and compatibility rather than fragmentation or partial development.

Thirdly, we are long since convinced that we must serve the nation and that only through wise national involvement and planning is this feasible. In 1956 we moved toward multi-county library efforts and stronger state programs. At this crucial new stage in library history we must design a national library effort that is efficient as well as imaginative, farsighted as well as practical. To do this we require a mechanism that will strengthen and focus the best efforts of all of our libraries by establishing national goals and the wherewithal to achieve them.

POSITION STATEMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES' FEDERAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES*

Since the members of the Association of Research Libraries have long been directly concerned with the Nation's library and information needs, they were heartened by the action of the President of the United States in September, 1966, in appointing the distinguished National Advisory Commission on Libraries, chaired by President Douglas M. Knight of Duke University, to survey the library needs of the Nation and to make appropriate recommendations for action. The ARL now strongly supports the basic recommendations appearing in the Commission's recent summary Report.

During the last two decades a number of powerful social, technical, economic and intellectual forces have led to a mounting need for basic improvements and changes in library and information services throughout America. The postwar involvement of the Federal Government in scientific and technical research, the rapid expansion of education at all levels, the need for better international understanding, the so-called information explosion and the potentials of technology are but some of the forces at work.

In response to these widespread needs and expectations, the Federal Government has increasingly sought ways to improve and strengthen library services for all the people. The result has been a sequence of important Federal legislation, beginning with the Library Services (and Construction) Act of 1956. Today Federal involvement, stemming from a variety of legislative acts, is the responsibility of a great number of departments and agencies throughout the governmental structure.

The Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries defines the scope of the national need and proposes a responsible mechanism for reviewing and coordinating the present wide range of critically important Federal efforts in support of libraries, as well as for the effective planning of any future efforts which may be undertaken. Further, it will assist in coordinating these Federal efforts with those of the States, the universities, the library associations and of many other institutions and organizations.

The Association of Research Libraries agrees that the most important measure which can be undertaken, and which should be undertaken immediately, is the establishment of a distinguished, well staffed and continuing Federal review, coordinating and planning mechanism. The ARL fully supports, therefore, the Advisory Commission in its proposal that the Congress and the President establish a permanent and influential National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. This Commission, properly located within the Federal Government, could be extremely helpful in advising the President, the Congress, the Federal agencies, and the many other state and private institutions on the priorities and measures required to establish and carry out a long-term program for the improvement of library and information services.

The ARL equally supports the Advisory Commission in its recommendation that the Library of Congress, in full recognition of its generous services and potential, be officially designated and supported as the National Library of the United States and that it be provided with a distinguished public board of advisors.

*This position statement was adopted by the ARL membership, on January 26, 1969, as the official statement of the Association on the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries.

Similarly, the ARL endorses the Commission's recognition that there should be certain changes within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to enable the U.S. Office of Education to carry out the present and future library responsibilities assigned to it by the Congress.

The Association of Research Libraries, which consists of institutional representatives of seventy-nine major university libraries, privately established research libraries, and certain of the great Federal libraries, stands ready to assist and cooperate to the fullest in thus moving American libraries into a new era of national service.

ROBERT VOSPER, *Chairman*
WILLIAM DIX
STUART FORTH
BENJAMIN POWELL
RUTHERFORD ROGERS

MEMBERSHIP LIST—ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES, APRIL 1969

- National *Agricultural* Library, Washington, D.C. 20250, John *Sherrod*, Director
University of *Alabama* Library, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35486, W. Stanley *Hoole*, Librarian
University of *Arizona* Library, Tucson, Arizona 85721, Robert K. *Johnson*, Librarian
Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts 02117, Philip J. *McNiff*, Librarian
Boston University Library, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, John *Laucus*, Acting Director
University of *British Columbia* Library, Vancouver 8, Canada, Basil *Stuart-Stubbs*, Librarian
Brown University Library, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, David A. *Jonah*, Librarian
University of *California* Library, Berkeley, California 94720, James E. *Skipper*, Librarian
University of *California* Library, Davis, California 95616, J. R. *Blanchard*, Librarian
University of *California* Library, Los Angeles, California 90024, Robert *Vosper*, Librarian
Case Western Reserve University Libraries, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, James V. *Jones*, Director
Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, Illinois 60637, Gordon R. *Williams*, Director
University of *Chicago* Library, Chicago, Illinois 60637, Herman H. *Fussler*, Director
University of *Cincinnati* Libraries, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221, Bruce *Kaufman*, Acting Librarian
University of *Colorado* Library, Boulder, Colorado 80304, Ralph E. *Ellsworth*, Director
Columbia University Libraries, New York, N.Y. 10027, Richard H. *Logsdon*, Director
The Library of *Congress*, Washington, D.C. 20540, L. Quincy *Mumford*, Librarian
University of *Connecticut* Library, Storrs, Connecticut 06268, John P. *McDonald*, Director
Cornell University Libraries, Ithaca, New York 14850, David *Kaser*, Director
The John *Crerar* Library, Chicago, Illinois 60616, Herman R. *Henkle*, Executive Director
Dartmouth College Libraries, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755, Edward C. *Lathem*, Librarian
Duke University Libraries, Durham, North Carolina 27706, Benjamin E. *Powell*, Librarian
University of *Florida* Libraries, Gainesville, Florida 32603, Gustave A. *Harver*, Director
Florida State University Library, Tallahassee, Florida 32306, N. Orwin *Rush*, Librarian
Georgetown University Library, Washington, D.C. 20007, Rev. James B. *Horigan*, Director
University of *Georgia* Libraries Athens, Georgia 30601, W. P. *Kellam*, Director
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, Douglas W. *Bryant*, Librarian
University of *Illinois* Library, Urbana, Illinois 61803, Robert B. *Downs*, Dean of Library Administration

- Indiana University Libraries*, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, Robert A. Miller, Director
- University of Iowa Libraries* Iowa City, Iowa 52240, Leslie W. Dunlap, Director
- Iowa State University Library*, Ames, Iowa 50010, Warren Kuhn, Director
- Johns Hopkins University Library*, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, John H. Berthel, Librarian
- Joint University Libraries*, Nashville, Tennessee 37203, Frank P. Grisham, Director
- University of Kansas Library*, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, David W. Heron, Director
- University of Kentucky Libraries*, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, Stuart Forth, Director
- Linda Hall Library*, Kansas City, Missouri 64110, Joseph C. Shipman, Librarian
- Louisiana State University Library*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, T. N. McMullen, Director
- McGill University Library*, Montreal 2, Canada, Keith Crouch, Director
- University of Maryland Library*, College Park, Maryland 20742, Howard Rochstad, Librarian
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries*, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, William N. Locke, Director
- University of Michigan Library*, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, Frederick H. Wagman, Director
- Michigan State University Library*, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, Richard Chapin, Librarian
- University of Minnesota Libraries*, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, Edward B. Stanford, Director
- University of Missouri Library*, Columbia, Missouri 65202, Ralph H. Parker, Librarian
- National Library of Medicine*, Bethesda, Maryland 20203, Martin M. Cummings, Director
- University of Nebraska Libraries*, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508, Frank A. Lundy, Director
- New York Public Library*, New York, N.Y. 10018, Edward G. Frechafer, Director
- New York State Library*, Albany, New York 12224, John A. Humphry
- New York University Libraries*, New York, N.Y. 10003, Charles F. Gosnell, Director
- University of North Carolina Libraries*, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515, Jerrold Orne, Director
- Northwestern University Libraries*, Evanston, Illinois 60210, Thomas R. Buckman, Librarian
- University of Notre Dame Libraries*, South Bend, Indiana 46556, Rev. James W. Simonson, Director
- Ohio State University Libraries*, Columbus, Ohio 43210, Lewis C. Branscomb, Director
- University of Oklahoma Library*, Norman, Oklahoma 73069, Arthur M. McAnally, Librarian
- Oklahoma State University Library*, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74075, Roscoe Rouse, Librarian
- University of Oregon Library*, Eugene, Oregon 97403, Carl W. Hintz, Librarian
- University of Pennsylvania Libraries*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, Warren J. Haas, Director
- Pennsylvania State University Library*, University Park, Pennsylvania 19802, W. Carl Jackson, Director
- University of Pittsburgh Library*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, C. Walter Stone, Director
- Princeton University Library*, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, William S. Dix, Librarian
- Purdue University Library*, Lafayette, Indiana 47907, John H. Moriarty, Director
- University of Rochester Libraries*, Rochester, New York 14627, George R. Parks, Chief Adm. Officer
- Rutgers University Library*, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901, Roy L. Kidman, Director
- St. Louis University Library*, St. Louis, Missouri 63108, Eugene P. Kennedy, Director
- University of Southern California Library*, Los Angeles, California 90007, Lewis F. Stieg, Librarian

- Southern Illinois University Library*, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, *Ralph E. McCoy*, Director
- Stanford University Libraries*, Stanford, California 94305, *Rutherford D. Rogers*, Director
- State University of New York at Buffalo*, Lockwood Library, Library Circle, Buffalo, New York 14214, *Miles Statin*, Director
- Syracuse University Library*, Syracuse, New York 13210, *Warren N. Boes*, Director
- Temple University Library*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122, *Arthur Hamlin*, Director
- University of Tennessee Libraries*, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916, *William H. Jesse*, Director
- University of Texas Libraries* Austin, Texas 78712, *Fred Folmer*, Librarian
- Texas A & M University Library*, College Station, Texas, *James P. Dyke*, Director
- University of Toronto Libraries*, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, *Robert H. Blackburn*, Chief Librarian
- Tulane University Library*, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118, *John H. Gribbin*, Director
- University of Utah Library*, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, *Ralph D. Thomson*, Librarian
- University of Virginia Libraries*, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903, *Ray Frantz*, Librarian
- University of Washington Library*, Seattle, Washington 98105, *Marion A. Milezewski*, Director
- Washington State University Library*, Pullman, Washington 99163, *G. Donald Smith*, Director
- Washington University Libraries*, St. Louis, Missouri 63130, *Andred J. Eaton*, Director
- Wayne State University Library*, Detroit, Michigan 48202, *G. Flint Purdy*, Librarian
- University of Wisconsin Libraries*, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, *Louis Kaplan*, Director
- Yale University Libraries*, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, *John M. Blum*, Acting Director
- University of Massachusetts Libraries*, Amherst, Massachusetts, *David Clay*, Acting Director
- University of Alberta Library*, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, *Bruce Peel*, Director

Submitted by William S. Dix, Librarian, Princeton University

[From The New York Times, Mar. 18, 1969]

"1776" REAPS FRUIT OF LONG RESEARCH

(By Lewis Funke)

Some day in Morristown, N.J., where Gen. George Washington made his headquarters in the Ford Mansion and wrote a lot of American history fighting the British, a plaque may be placed on a wall of the local library reading: "Sherman Edwards Worked Here."

It would commemorate the fact that within its quiet rooms, a 20th-century song-writer, did most of his research for a musical, "1776," depicting the men and events involved in the writing and signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The musical opened at the 46th Street Theater on Sunday night before an audience that, when the curtain came down, repeated a performance that had been going on through the preliminary previews. They rose, cheered, applauded and whistled, moved by a sense of reaffirmation emanating from the story of the nation's birth—a reaffirmation that was not achieved by sentimental flag-waving but in recognition of the shortcomings, bumbblings and actual heroism of the men who fathered the country.

"I didn't have any special pleading in mind when I set out to create this show," Mr. Edwards, an ex-history teacher, remarked yesterday afternoon as he tried to relax and consume some sausage and eggs, his first food since 4 A.M. Aware that patriotism in this country appears to be old-fashioned in some quarters.

Mr. Sherman said, "I didn't set out to answer anyone. My concept simply was to show what men and events of the time with honesty and respect for reportage of the facts. I wanted to show these men at their outermost limits.

"These men were the cream of their colonies. Some were very erudite and others were simple, honest men. They were moved by self-interest, of course. But they were non-neurotic, the kind of people I've always liked. They form a diverse group. They disagreed and fought with each other. But they understood commitment, and though they fought they fought affirmatively. They didn't fight negatively and leave it at that.

"They were struggling toward a goal, though each had his own ideas of what that should be. And they came up with something, something that never was perfect. But it was as good as they could make it at the time."

Mr. Edwards, who is 49 years old, married and the father of two children, began working on his idea about seven years ago. He majored in history at New York University and did graduate work at Cornell, with his original interest being in ancient and Mediterranean history. "I gravitated to American history," he recalled, "and I was grabbed by this thing, this story of the Declaration of Independence. It excited me and I wanted to do it."

The hazel-eyed Mr. Edwards, a resident of Boonton Manor, N.J., began frequenting the library in Morristown. He had taught briefly after getting out of college, but gave that up because he also was a musician and had been working with such bandleaders as Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey and Louis Armstrong. Among the song hits he has written are "Wonderful, Wonderful," "See You in September," "Johnny Get Angry" and "Broken-Hearted Melody."

But the trips to the library began crowding out the music. One day Mr. Edwards went home to his wife, Ingrid, former Swiss ballet dancer and said, "We have to have a meeting." He explained that he wanted to take off two years, perhaps three, to work on his idea: doing the books and lyrics besides the music "And we could go broke," he said. There was no need for a meeting, Mr. Edwards said. He had to do what he had to do. Mr. Edwards recalls the incident with a gulp in his throat. "She's been wonderful," he said.

Also very helpful was Mrs. Marian Gearhart, the Morristown librarian, who turned over the John Adams room and everything else to get what Mr. Edwards wanted.

PROBLEM OF ACCEPTANCE

"They were lonely hours," the composer observed, taking off his glasses, "Getting into that car and going to the library, leaving my wife and children. But I couldn't let go. I had to go through with it." He made copious notes from his reading. "With minor exceptions, he said, "everything in this show was said, these things were done."

Early rebuffs greeted Mr. Edwards after he had finished his work. "I can't mention names, some of the biggest in the theater," he said. "They looked at me and said, 'What, a costume musical?' A costume historical musical?" But Stuart Ostrow, who had produced "The Apple Tree," bought the concept for "1776." He agreed that nothing would be done to alter the aim. But he didn't like the book. Mr. Edwards agreed to call in Peter Stone, a successful screenwriter.

Mr. Stone has written the Broadway shows, "Kean" and "Skyscraper." But his real marks had been made in films, where, for example, with Frank Tarloff, he won an Oscar for "Father Goose." Mr. Stone agreed to undertake the job of rewriting the book on one condition: that there would be no cutting of the information in the musical when it began its tryouts.

"I was fascinated with the idea," Mr. Stone said yesterday. "But more than that, I was astonished at what I didn't know about American history, especially that period. I spent seven years in college. I didn't shirk history. But as Sherman told me about what went on I found myself appalled at my ignorance. Of the 56 men involved in the momentous decision I knew four or five and they were only cardboard figures. I didn't know the dates, the compromises, the sellouts. This is a national legend and it's not really taught in the schools. That's why I insisted that all the information remain.

"It's been a most rewarding experience. We're in a period of groping in this country. We're trying to find out if and where we went wrong. I think our show is going to help."

"76" VICTORY CONFIRMED BY SALES AT BOX OFFICE

The musical "1776," which opened Sunday night, had an estimated sale of \$25,000 at the 46th Street Theater box office window yesterday and about five times that amount in telephone orders.

The show's advance sale was \$60,000, compared with \$1.3-million for another recent hit, "Promises, Promises," so there were racks full of seats for this week and on through May.

A line that numbered from 30 to 100 moved by the box office all day.

"It's the utter chaos of a smash hit," commented Edward Lynch, the theater treasurer. "We haven't had anything like this since 'How to Succeed' back in 1961."

Among the leading investors in "1776," which was capitalized at \$500,000, are Edgar M. Bronfman, head of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., who put in \$250,000; William J. Green, board chairman of the Clevepac Company, and CBS Records, \$100,000 each, and Roger L. Stevens, former head of the National Endowment of the Arts, \$10,000.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

May 10, 1969.

The VICE PRESIDENT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: The Oklahoma Library Association, in General Session April 26, adopted the following resolutions and asked that they be sent to you:

Be it resolved that the Oklahoma Library Association go on record and forward to the proper federal officials our approval of the National Library Commission and request that it be created as a permanent federal commission, believing it would be of great value to the people of the nation and a proper duty of our national government.

Be it resolved that the Oklahoma Library Association go on record and forward to the proper federal officials, the Association's commendation for past federal support of libraries at all levels; and our strong protests at the current proposed reduction in federal support to all libraries. That we believe among the best investments of federal monies is education of all our people through libraries and library services. The welfare and indeed the survival of our nation in these troubled and rapidly changing times requires the highest possible level of education and understanding by all the people in the nation. Libraries of all kinds provide information for the curious, education for the interested, inspiration to all and are a fundamental responsibility of all levels of government. The federal government should recognize clearly the importance of education through libraries and provide leadership and financial assistance for this high purpose.

Respectfully,

ANNE K. HOYT, *Secretary.*

Senator PELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the witnesses who were kind enough to appear. The meeting is now adjourned.

(Thereupon, at 12:15 p.m. the hearing was adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.)



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and growth. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great change, with the Civil War and the Reconstruction era shaping the nation's future. The 20th century has been a period of significant progress, with the United States becoming a world power and a leader in many fields.

The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great change, with the Civil War and the Reconstruction era shaping the nation's future. The 20th century has been a period of significant progress, with the United States becoming a world power and a leader in many fields. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great change, with the Civil War and the Reconstruction era shaping the nation's future. The 20th century has been a period of significant progress, with the United States becoming a world power and a leader in many fields.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-345
S. 1519

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1519

- Feb. 25, 1969 Sen. Nelson introduced and discussed S.11146 which was referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of Author.
- Mar. 12, 1969 Sen. Yarborough introduced S. 1519 which was referred to Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Apr. 29, 1969 Rep. Brademas and others introduced H.R. 10666 which was referred to House Education and Labor Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- May 14, 1969 House reported H.R. 10666 without amendment. H. Rept. 91-240. Print of bill and report.
- May 22, 1969 Senate committee reported S. 1519 with amendment S. Rept. 91-196. Print of bill and report.
- May 23, 1969 Senate passed S. 1519 as reported.
- May 26, 1969 S. 1519 referred to House Education and Labor Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- May 20, 1970 House passed S. 1519 with an amendment to substitute language of H.R. 10666. H.R. 10666 was postponed due to passage of S. 1519.
- July 20, 1970 Approved: P.L. 91-345

Hearing: S. 1519, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

S. 1146

FEBRUARY 25, 1969

A BILL

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “National Library Com-
4 mission Act of 1969”.

6 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares that
7 library and information services adequate to the needs of
8 the American people are essential to the achievement of
9 national goals and to the effective utilization of the Nation's
10 educational and cultural resources; that the Federal Govern-
11 ment should cooperate with State and local governments

1 and private agencies in efforts to improve such services;
2 and that Federal programs and policies relating to library
3 and information services could be strengthened by a continu-
4 ous process of review and evaluation.

5 ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION

6 SEC. 3. (a) For the purpose of achieving the objectives
7 set forth in section 2 of this Act, there is hereby established
8 in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a Na-
9 tional Commission on Libraries and Information Science
10 (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

11 (b) The Commission shall: (1) make recommendations
12 with respect to policy in the field of library and informa-
13 tion services; (2) conduct or have conducted continuing
14 studies and analyses of the needs of all types of libraries in
15 connection with the demands placed upon them by the users
16 of such libraries; (3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies
17 in resources and services currently available in school, col-
18 lege, research, public, special, and other libraries; (4) en-
19 courage development of effective programs to meet the spe-
20 cial library needs of the economically, socially, or culturally
21 deprived; (5) evaluate the results of library legislation,
22 make recommendations for new legislation or for needed
23 changes in existing laws, and encourage better coordination
24 of activities to improve administration of such laws at the
25 Federal, State, and local levels, as well as to augment the

1 benefits to library users; (6) recommend methods for sup-
2 port and coordination of activities, taking into consideration
3 Federal agencies concerned with service and research in the
4 field of libraries and information science; and (7) promote
5 opportunities for research and experimentation in the use
6 of new technological methods and devices to further de-
7 velop and strengthen the Nation's library and information-
8 handling capability as essential links in the country's com-
9 munications networks.

10 MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

11 SEC. 4. (a) The Commission shall be composed of fif-
12 teen members appointed by the President for five-year
13 staggered terms. Not more than five members shall be pro-
14 fessional librarians or information specialists, and the re-
15 mainder shall be persons having special competence or
16 interest in the needs of our society for information services.
17 The Chairman of the Commission shall be designated by
18 the President.

19 (b) Members of the Commission who are not in the
20 regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while
21 attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or
22 otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be
23 entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Sec-
24 retary of Health, Education, and Welfare, but not exceeding
25 the rate specified at the time of such service for grade

1 GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, includ-
2 ing travel time, and while so serving on the business of the
3 Commission away from their homes or regular places of
4 business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including
5 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section
6 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed
7 intermittently in the Government service.

8 **STAFF**

9 SEC. 5. (a) The Commission is authorized to appoint,
10 without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States
11 Code, covering appointments in the competitive service,
12 such professional and technical personnel as may be neces-
13 sary to enable it to carry out its duties.

14 (b) The Commission may procure, without regard to
15 the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, as
16 amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same
17 extent as is authorized by section 15 of the Administrative
18 Expenses Act of 1946, but at rates not to exceed \$100 per
19 diem (or, if higher, the rate specified at the time of such
20 service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United
21 States Code), including travel time, and while so serving
22 on the business of the Commission away from their homes
23 or regular places of business they may be allowed travel
24 expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as au-
25 thorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code,

1 for persons employed intermittently in the Government
2 service.

3 POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

4 SEC. 6. In order to obtain information needed to carry
5 out its purpose, the Commission shall—

6 (1) hold such hearings, sit and act at such times
7 and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence,
8 and print or otherwise reproduce and distribute so much
9 of its proceedings and reports thereon as it may deem
10 advisable;

11 (2) arrange for the head of any Federal, State,
12 or local department or agency (who is hereby so
13 authorized to the extent not otherwise prohibited by
14 law) to furnish to the Commission such information as
15 may be available to or procurable by such department
16 or agency.

17 ANNUAL REPORT AND PUBLICATIONS

18 SEC. 7. (a) Not later than six months after the
19 close of each fiscal year, the Commission shall prepare
20 and submit to the President and the Congress a report on
21 the activities carried out under this Act during such year.

22 (b) In addition to the annual report required by this
23 section, the Commission may publish such interim reports
24 as it may determine necessary, including but not limited

1 to consultant's reports, transcripts of testimony, summary
2 reports, and other Commission findings and studies.

3 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

4 SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
5 \$500,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969,
6 and the succeeding fiscal year to carry out the purposes
7 of this Act. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1970,
8 and the succeeding fiscal years, there may be appropriated,
9 to carry out the provisions of this Act, only such sums
10 as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law.

21146

July 1

91ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 1146

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Informative Science.

By Mr. NELSON

FEBRUARY 25, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

S. 1619

RECEIVED FEBRUARY 11 1890

A BILL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF

AMENDING AN ACT

APPROVED FEBRUARY 11 1890

IN RELATION TO

S. 1519

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 1969

Mr. YARBOROUGH introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission
4 on Libraries and Information Science Act".

5 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and
6 information services adequate to meet the needs of the people
7 of the United States are essential to achieve national goals
8 and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational re-
9 sources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with
10 State and local governments and public and private agencies
11 in assuring optimum provision of such services.

1 SEC. 3. There is hereby established, as an independent
2 agency within the executive branch, a National Commis-
3 sion on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter re-
4 ferred to as the "Commission").

5 SEC. 4. The Department of Health, Education, and
6 Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary ad-
7 ministrative services (including those related to budgeting,
8 accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement)
9 for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reim-
10 bursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts
11 as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secre-
12 tary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

FUNCTIONS

14 SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary
15 responsibility for developing plans for, and advising the
16 appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set
17 forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the
18 Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the
implementation of national policy by such statements,
presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and

1 secondary schools, and institutions of higher education,
2 and through public, research, special, and other types
3 of libraries;

4 (3) evaluate the effectiveness of library and infor-
5 mation science programs and disseminate the results
6 thereof;

7 (4) develop overall plans for meeting national li-
8 brary and informational needs and for the coordination
9 of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels taking
10 into consideration all of the library and informational
11 resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

12 (5) provide technical assistance and advice to Fed-
13 eral, State, local, and private agencies regarding library
14 and information sciences;

15 (6) promote research and development activities
16 which will extend and improve the Nation's library
17 and information-handling capability as essential links
18 in the national communications networks; and

19 (7) submit to the President and the Congress (not
20 later than January 1 of each year), a report on its ac-
21 tivities during the preceding fiscal year.

22 (b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Fed-
23 eral agencies and other public and private agencies to carry
24 out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish

1 and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records
2 as it deems appropriate.

3 (c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct
4 such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropri-
5 ate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

6 (d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the ex-
7 tent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the
8 Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

9 MEMBERSHIP

10 SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of
11 fifteen members appointed by the President, by and with
12 the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than five
13 members of the Commission shall be professional librarians
14 or information specialists, and the remainder shall be per-
15 sons having special competence or interest in the needs of
16 our society for library and information services. One of the
17 members of the Commission shall be designated by the Presi-
18 dent as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office
19 of members of the Commission shall be five years, except
20 that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed
21 shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and
22 shall expire three at the end of one year, three at the end
23 of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the
24 end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as
25 designated by the President at the time of appointment, and

1 (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior
2 to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was
3 appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such
4 term.

5 (b) Members of the Commission who are not in the
6 regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while
7 attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or
8 otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be
9 entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the
10 Secretary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time
11 of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5,
12 United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serv-
13 ing on the business of the Commission away from their
14 homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed
15 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence,
16 and authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code,
17 for persons employed intermittently in the Government
18 service.

19 (c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, with-
20 out regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code,
21 covering appointments in the competitive service, such pro-
22 fessional and technical personnel as may be necessary to en-
23 able it to carry out its function under this Act.

24 (2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the
25 civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, as

1 amended, temporary and intermittent services of such per-
2 sonnel as are necessary to the extent authorized by section 15
3 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, but at rates not
4 to exceed \$100 per day (or, if higher, the rate specified at
5 the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of
6 title 5, United States Code), including traveltime, and while
7 so serving on the business of the Commission away from their
8 homes or regular places of business they may be allowed
9 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as
10 authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for
11 persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

12 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

13 SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
14 \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for
15 each succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be appropriated
16 by the Congress for the purposes of carrying out the provi-
17 sions of this Act.

81218

LIBA

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor
and Public Welfare

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10666

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 29, 1969

Mr. BRADEMAS (for himself, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. CAREY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. AYRES, Mr. QUIE, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LANDGREBE, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on
4 Libraries and Information Science Act."

5 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and
6 information services adequate to meet the needs of the people
7 of the United States are essential to achieve national goals
8 and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational re-

1 sources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with
2 State and local governments and public and private agencies
3 in assuring optimum provision of such services.

4 SEC. 3. There is hereby established, as an independent
5 agency within the executive branch, a National Commission
6 on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred
7 to as the "Commission").

8 SEC. 4. The Department of Health, Education, and
9 Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary ad-
10 ministrative services (including those related to budgeting,
11 accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement)
12 for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reim-
13 bursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts
14 as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secre-
15 tary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

16 FUNCTIONS

17 SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary
18 responsibility for developing overall plans for, and advising
19 the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy
20 set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the
21 Commission shall—

22 (1) advise the President and the Congress on the
23 implementation of national policy by such statements,
24 presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

25 (2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the

1 library and informational needs of the Nation, including
2 the special library and informational needs of the eco-
3 nomically, socially, or culturally deprived, and the means
4 by which these needs may be met through information
5 centers, through the libraries of elementary and sec-
6 ondary schools and institutions of higher education, and
7 through public, research, special, and other types of
8 libraries.

9 (3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of cur-
10 rent library and information resources and evaluate the
11 effectiveness of current library and information science
12 programs;

13 (4) develop overall plans for meeting national li-
14 brary and informational needs and for the coordination
15 of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking
16 into consideration all of the library and informational
17 resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

18 (5) promote research and development activities
19 which will extend and improve the Nation's library and
20 information-handling capability as essential links in the
21 national communications networks;

22 (6) submit to the President and the Congress
23 (not later than January 1 of each year) a report on its
24 activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

25 (7) make and publish such additional reports as

1 it deems to be necessary, including but not limited to,
2 reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, sum-
3 mary reports, and reports of other Commission findings,
4 studies, and recommendations.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

10 (c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct
11 such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropri-
12 ate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of members of the

1 Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms
2 of office of the members first appointed shall commence on
3 the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire three at
4 the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three
5 at the end of three years, three at the end of four years,
6 and three at the end of five years, as designated by the Pres-
7 ident at the time of appointment, and (2) a member ap-
8 pointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration
9 of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall
10 be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

11 (b) Members of the Commission who are not in the
12 regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while
13 attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or oth-
14 erwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled
15 to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but
16 not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for
17 grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code,
18 including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of
19 the Commission away from their homes or regular places of
20 business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per
21 diem in lieu of subsistence, and authorized by section 5703 of
22 title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermit-
23 tently in the Government service.

24 (c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, with-

1 out regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code,
2 covering appointments in the competitive service, such pro-
3 fessional and technical personnel as may be necessary to
4 enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

5 (2) The Commission may procure, without regard to
6 the civil service or classification laws, temporary and inter-
7 mittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the
8 extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States
9 Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the
10 time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of
11 title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while
12 so serving on the business of the Commission away from
13 their homes or regular places of business they may be
14 allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of sub-
15 sistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United
16 States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the
17 Government service.

18 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

19 SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and
21 for each succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be appro-
22 priated by the Congress for the purposes of carrying out
23 the provisions of this Act.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10666

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BRADENAS, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. PUTNISKI, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. CAREY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. AYRES, Mr. QUINN, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LANDGREBE, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho

APRIL 29, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

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For actions of May 14, 1969
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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee approved bill to prevent importation of endangered species of wildlife. Rep. Sullivan spoke in favor of "expanding and improving" food stamp program. Sen. Pearson favored proposed legislation to curtail "tax dodge farming."

HOUSE

1. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 1011, to authorize the appropriation of \$25 million for fiscal year 1970 for saline water conversion program. pp. H3595-604
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted until midnight May 15 to file a privileged report on the second supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1969. p. H3593.
3. LIBRARIES. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10666, to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (H. Rept. 91-240). p. H3669
- 3a BUILDINGS. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10946, to promote health and safety in the building trades and construction industry in all Federal and federally financed or federally assisted construction projects (H. Rept. 91-241). p. H3669
Both Houses received from GSA a proposed bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into contracts for janitorial services, trash removal, and similar services in federally owned and leased properties for periods not to exceed 3 years; to Government Operations Committees. pp. H3669, S5175
4. EDUCATION. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6808, to amend section 1781, U.S.C., to eliminate the prohibition against receipt of certain Federal Educational assistance benefits (H. Rept. 91-243). p. H3669
5. INFORMATION; DATA PROCESSING. The "Daily Digest" states that the Government Operations Committee voted to report H. R. 10791, to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to direct the Comptroller General to establish information and data processing systems. p. D387
6. WILDLIFE. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee approved for full committee action a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 248, to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the U.S.; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law. p. D388
Rep. Cramer inserted a copy of his letter to the U.S. Corps of Engineers asking that the permit to mine in Lake Okeechobee be denied. pp. H3616-7
7. TEXTILE IMPORTS; TRADE BALANCE. Rep. Dorn criticized Japan's demonstrations against our "efforts to work out mutually advantageous trade policies" on textile imports. He stated that U. S. has an "overall \$1.1 billion unfavorable U. S. balance in trade with Japan" involving cotton, wool, and synthetic fibers. pp. H3593-4
8. TOBACCO AND HEALTH. Rep. Perkins stated that recent hearings "resulted in an astonishing amount of illuminating information which indicated that tobacco has been cast in an undeserved role" and inserted an editorial pointing out "that no conclusive proof has ever been offered linking cigarettes to any of the many diseases attributed to it." pp. H3624-48
Rep. Skubitz inserted Rep. Preyer's release calling for "the re-opening of the Surgeon General's study of cigarette smoking and health declaring that re-

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ACT

MAY 14, 1969.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. PERKINS, from the Committee on Education and Labor,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10666]

The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10666) to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

BACKGROUND OF THE LEGISLATION

H.R. 10666 is proposed as an implementation of one of the major recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Libraries, appointed by President Johnson in September 1966.

The Advisory Commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. Douglas M. Knight, president of Duke University, and composed of eminent librarians, educators, and other public figures, filed its report on July 1, 1968. It made a number of recommendations dealing with Federal and other library programs, one of which this bill seeks to meet.

"In order to implement and further develop the national policy of library services for the Nation's needs, the most important single measure that can be undertaken is the establishment of a continuing Federal planning agency," said the Knight Commission in its report. H.R. 10666 establishes such an agency.

HEARINGS AND COMMITTEE ACTION

The Select Subcommittee on Education held 2 days of public hearings on H.R. 8839, H.R. 908, H.R. 4150, H.R. 8306, H.R. 8614, H.R. 9473, and H.R. 9584. Witnesses appearing at the hearings included L.

Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress; Dr. Grant Venn, Associate Commissioner of Education, for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, president of the American Council of Learned Societies; Dr. Herman Wells, chancellor of Indiana University; Hon. Carl Elliott, a former Member of the House from Alabama; Mr. Roger McDonough, president of the American Library Association; Mr. Roger Vosper, head librarian of UCLA, appearing for the Association of Research Libraries; Dr. Carl Overhage, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. Herbert White, president of the Special Library Association; Mr. Robert Hayes, of the UCLA School of Library Science; and Mr. Joseph Becker, president of the American Society for Information Science.

Witnesses Burkhardt, Elliott, and Overhage had been members of the National Advisory Commission.

On April 23, the subcommittee met in open executive session and adopted several amendments to the bills before them, and by unanimous vote, ordered that a "clean bill" be prepared, consistent with the decisions made at that meeting, and reported to the full committee. On May 7, the full Education and Labor Committee considered H.R. 10666 and directed that the bill be reported without amendment.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

H.R. 10666, in establishing the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, does not seek to establish a new operating agency in these fields. The Commission will not take over any of the programs now being undertaken by the Library of Congress, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Agriculture, the National Science Foundation, or other Federal agencies which conduct operational programs. It will serve, instead, as a coordinating body, seeking to advise the Congress, the President, and the library and information science professions generally, on how to make the best use of existing resources, and on new proposals to add to those resources.

The planning which the Commission is mandated to carry out is envisaged as overall planning, involving the establishment of goals, and the recommendation to Federal and other public and nonpublic libraries and information services of ways and means of sharing resources and developing new capabilities. The Commission will not seek to replace the detailed planning now being undertaken by the various operating agencies.

The same can be said of the Commission's research functions. Clearly, the Commission needs to be able, within the limits of its very small budget, to conduct surveys and research on questions which, in the judgment of the Commission, need further light shed upon them. But this research ought not to duplicate the research being done by the departments and agencies, who, your committee feels, should be constantly ready to cooperate with the Commission by providing it with the results of that research.

As this bill uses the term, "information science" includes those techniques of and institutions for gathering and disseminating information which are analogous to libraries, but which are not confined to books. This definition is not meant, of course, to give the National Commission

any broad authority over all of the widespread and very diverse informational retrieval and data-processing operations of the Federal Government.

In summary, then, the Commission is not a "superagency" nor is it granted authority over the library and information science programs now being undertaken elsewhere.

Conversely, your committee has sought to assure that the Commission will enjoy the high level and independent status which it needs to avoid becoming either a rubber stamp for existing agencies, or merely a forum for an exchange of views. To assure the Commission's total independence, it is made a separate agency within the executive branch, free of any control by any other Federal executive agency. For administrative purposes only, the Commission is authorized to obtain support from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, but reimbursement is authorized for those services from the funds appropriated to the Commission.

Not set forth in the bill, but inherent in the independence accorded the Commission, is the right to make its recommendations to the President without seeking "clearance" from any other Federal agency. Your committee cannot too strongly emphasize the concept that if the Commission is to perform its assigned function of providing leadership, innovative advice, and coordination for our Nation's libraries and information science establishments, it must be able to state the problems as it sees them, to evaluate existing programs without grinding anyone's ax, and to make such recommendations as seem wise to the Commission and its members.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

The bill's provisions relating to the membership of the Commission are also involved in the question of independence from any dominating outside influence. There are a number of distinguished librarians and information scientists within the Federal Government, and nothing in the bill would prevent the President from selecting from among them in appointing the Commission. But there is no requirement that he do so, nor should there be. Librarians and information specialists will comprise one-third of the membership of the Commission. The other two-thirds will be chosen from people who have a special interest in, or knowledge about, the problems faced by these institutions and, your committee emphasizes, by the users of these institutions. In this way, the Commission will not be dominated even by those professions with which it will chiefly deal. It is a tribute to the library and information science professions that all of the witnesses and a great many of the letters received by the committee from people in these professions spoke favorably about the bill's provisions thus limiting Commission membership drawn from their ranks. Ideally, the Commission will serve, not to speak for libraries and information science to the public, but to speak about them, for the public. Obviously, the professional input will be invaluable to the Commission. But it will not be dominant, if the Commission functions as your committee intends it to function.

Your committee does not report this bill in the expectation of making a monolithic system out of the splendid diversity of libraries and information service systems this Nation enjoys. The Nation's Federal, State, and municipal public libraries, its outstanding research libraries, the school, college, and university libraries, the special purpose libraries, and the growing network of information systems probably could not be brought into one rigid framework, and, even more certainly, they should not be. Diversity and freedom to experiment are as valuable with respect to libraries and information science as to any aspect of our educational and intellectual institutions.

But there remains the fact that the body of human knowledge, which is growing at an ever-increasing rate, may soon approach, if it has not already reached, the limits of our ability to make it readily available to an exploding population through conventional library methods and technology. This fact makes it imperative that the library systems and the information storage and retrieval systems of the Nation seek to make the best possible use of limited resources. To this task, to the development of plans for meeting these demands, the proposed National Commission must direct its attention.

SPONSORSHIP

Rule XXII of the House permits joint sponsorship of bills, but limits that sponsorship to 25 members. Since the committee is only reporting H.R. 10666 in this report, it seems fair to point out that H.R. 10667, an identical bill, was introduced at the same time, and that its sponsors, Messrs. Podell, Watts, Stubblefield, and Frelinghuysen and Mrs. May should be considered, in effect, as sponsor of H.R. 10666.

AGENCY REPORTS ON THE LIBRARY COMMISSION BILL

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
April 25, 1969.

HON. CARL D. PERKINS,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request of April 2, 1969, for a report on H.R. 8839, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

The views of this Department were expressed in testimony by Mr. Grant Venn, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs, Office of Education, before the Select Subcommittee on Education of your committee on April 15, 1969.

Sincerely,

ROBERT H. FINCH, *Secretary.*

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., March 21, 1969.

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS,
Chairman, Select Subcommittee on Education, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BRADEMAS: This is in reply to your recent requests for my views on H.R. 8839, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences.

As you know, the President in September 1966 established a National Advisory Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences, as well as a President's Committee on Libraries of which I was a member. The Commission's report, presented to the President in October 1968, recommended the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences as a continuing Federal planning agency. As a member of the President's Committee and as a witness before the National Advisory Commission, I recommended strongly the establishment of a continuing National Commission. Such a commission would be invaluable in exploring the Nation's needs for library services and in developing long-range plans to meet them.

I was pleased to note that your bill makes provision for the Commission to be an independent body, with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare providing administrative services only. I believe that it is both desirable and necessary for this Commission, which will certainly study problems relating to the library programs administered by the Office of Education, to be independent of HEW jurisdiction and report directly to the President and to the Congress.

Because I believe that it would be possible for the Commission to obtain for some purposes grants from outside sources, such as foundations, it would be desirable to make provision in the bill to allow the Commission to do so. I would like to suggest, therefore, that the following, or similar language, be added after section 4 of S. 1519:

"SEC. 5. The Chairman of the Commission may accept on behalf of the Commission and in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Chairman, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences for the purposes in each case specified."

The sections of the bill that follow would, of course, need to be renumbered.

It is not clear to me if the staff of the Commission, which would be appointed "without regard to provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service," would be eligible for Federal benefits, such as life insurance, retirement, etc. This could be a factor in recruiting competent personnel for the executive secretariat of the Commission and I point this out as a matter to be considered by your subcommittee.

Should you desire additional information on the Library's views, I shall be happy to testify if hearings are held or to provide you with supplementary information.

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 provides that the act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act."

Section 2 states an affirmation of the Congress that library and informational services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

Section 3 establishes, as an independent agency, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Section 4 directs the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide the Commission with necessary administrative services, to be paid for out of funds appropriated to the Commission.

Section 5(a) gives to the Commission the primary responsibility for developing overall plans for and advising appropriate governments and agencies on the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission is to do the following:

(1) Advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy;

(2) Conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the library and informational needs of the economically, socially, or culturally disadvantaged, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers and libraries;

(3) Evaluate current resources and programs;

(4) Develop overall plans for meeting these needs, and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels;

(5) Promote research and development activities which will extend the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications network;

(6) Submit to the President and Congress (not later than January 1 of each year) a report on its activities; and

(7) Publish other reports and materials as it deems appropriate.

Section 5(b) authorizes the Commission to contract with Federal agencies or other public or private agencies to carry out any of its functions under this section, and to publish and disseminate such of its reports, studies, findings and recommendations, as it deems appropriate.

Section 5(c) authorizes the Commission to hold hearings.

Section 5(d) directs all Federal agencies to cooperate with the Commission to the fullest possible extent.

Section 6(a) provides that the Commission shall be composed of 15 members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members shall be librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons with special competence or interest in these fields. The President shall designate one member as Chairman. The members shall have 5-year terms, with three seats expiring each year. Vacancies shall be filled only for the remainder of the original appointee's term.

Section 6(b) provides for remuneration, travel expenses, and per diem for members, on the same basis as for other persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Section 6(c) allows the employment of a professional and technical staff as needed, without regard to title 5, United States Code, and employment of consultant and other temporary or intermittent services under the terms of existing law governing such employment in the Government service.

Section 7 authorizes the appropriation of \$500,00 annually, beginning in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

The "Ramseyer rule" analysis, called for by rule 16 of the Committee on Education and Labor, is inapplicable here since this bill makes no amendments to existing law.



Union Calendar No. 77

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10666

[Report No. 91-240]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 29, 1969

Mr. BRADEMAS (for himself, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. CAREY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. AYRES, Mr. QUIE, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LANDGREBE, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

MAY 14, 1969

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information
Science, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on
4 Libraries and Information Science Act."

5 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and
6 information services adequate to meet the needs of the people
7 of the United States are essential to achieve national goals
8 and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational re-

1 sources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with
2 State and local governments and public and private agencies
3 in assuring optimum provision of such services.

4 SEC. 3. There is hereby established as an independent
5 agency within the executive branch, a National Commission
6 on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred
7 to as the "Commission").

8 SEC. 4. The Department of Health, Education, and
9 Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary ad-
10 ministrative services (including those related to budgeting,
11 accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement)
12 for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reim-
13 bursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts
14 as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secre-
15 tary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

16 FUNCTIONS

17 SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary
18 responsibility for developing overall plans for, and advising
19 the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy
20 set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the
21 Commission shall—

22 (1) advise the President and the Congress on the
23 implementation of national policy by such statements,
24 presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

25 (2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the

1 library and informational needs of the Nation, including
2 the special library and informational needs of the eco-
3 nomically, socially, or culturally deprived, and the means
4 by which these needs may be met through information
5 centers, through the libraries of elementary and sec-
6 ondary schools and institutions of higher education, and
7 through public, research, special, and other types of
8 libraries;

9 (3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of cur-
10 rent library and information resources and evaluate the
11 effectiveness of current library and information science
12 programs;

13 (4) develop overall plans for meeting national li-
14 brary and informational needs and for the coordination
15 of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking
16 into consideration all of the library and informational
17 resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

18 (5) promote research and development activities
19 which will extend and improve the Nations library and
20 information-handling capability as essential links in the
21 national communications networks;

22 (6) submit to the President and the Congress
23 (not later than January 1 of each year) a report on its
24 activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

25 (7) make and publish such additional reports as

1 it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to,
2 reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, sum-
3 mary reports, and reports of other Commission findings,
4 studies, and recommendations.

5 (b) The Commission is authorized to contract with
6 Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to
7 carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to
8 publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and
9 records as it deems appropriate.

10 (c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct
11 such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropri-
12 ate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

13 (d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent
14 not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Com-
15 mission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

16 MEMBERSHIP

17 SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of
18 fifteen members appointed by the President, by and with
19 the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the
20 Commission shall be professional librarians or information
21 specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special
22 competence or interest in the needs of our society for library
23 and information services. One of the members of the Com-
24 mission shall be designated by the President as Chairman
25 of the Commission. The terms of office of members of the

1 Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms
2 of office of the members first appointed shall commence on
3 the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire three at
4 the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three
5 at the end of three years, three at the end of four years,
6 and three at the end of five years, as designated by the Pres-
7 ident at the time of appointment, and (2) a member ap-
8 pointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration
9 of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall
10 be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

11 (b) Members of the Commission who are not in the
12 regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while
13 attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or oth-
14 erwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled
15 to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but
16 not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for
17 grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code,
18 including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of
19 the Commission away from their homes or regular places of
20 business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per
21 diem in lieu of subsistence, and authorized by section 5703 of
22 title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermit-
23 tently in the Government service.

24 (c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, with-

1 out regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code,
2 covering appointments in the competitive service, such pro-
3 fessional and technical personnel as may be necessary to
4 enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

5 (2) The Commission may procure, without regard to
6 the civil service or classification laws, temporary and inter-
7 mittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the
8 extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States
9 Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the
10 time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of
11 title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while
12 so serving on the business of the Commission away from
13 their homes or regular places of business they may be
14 allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of sub-
15 sistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United
16 States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the
17 Government service.

18 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

19 SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and
21 for each succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be appro-
22 priated by the Congress for the purposes of carrying out
23 the provisions of this Act.

**A
BILL**

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

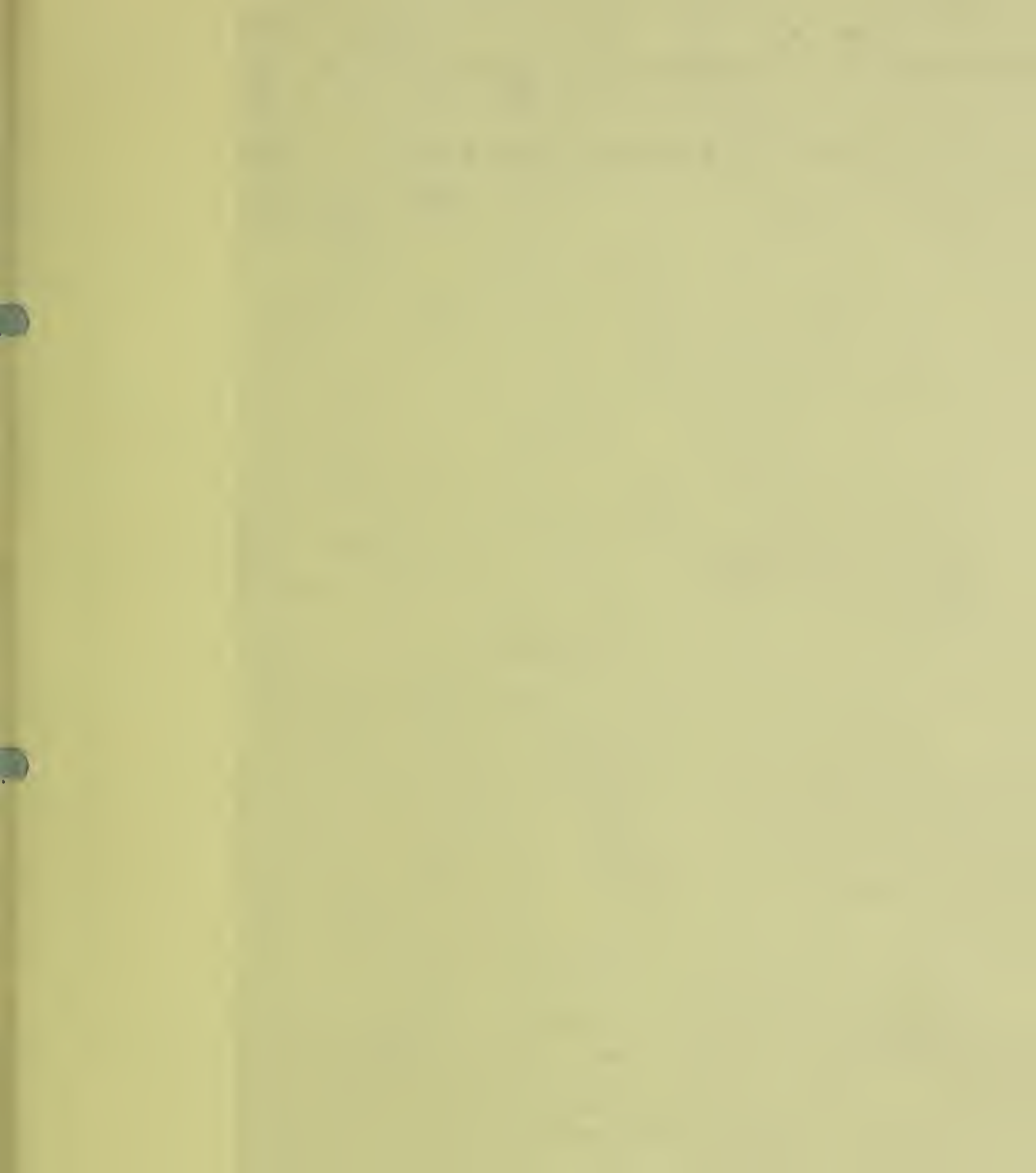
By Mr. BRADENAS, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. CAREY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. AYRES, Mr. QUTE, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LANDGREBE, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho

APRIL 29, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

MAY 14, 1969

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

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For actions of May 22, 1969
91st 1st No. 84

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Appropriations Committee granted until midnight May 23, to report USDA appropriation bill. House committee reported Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Rep. Conyers criticized USDA's "failure...to enforce laws against discrimination in Federal programs. Rep. Esch favored President's proposed food and nutrition program. Rep. Bennett introduced and discussed hunger bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 11582, the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies appropriation bill, 1970 (H. Rept. 91-264). p. H4075
The appropriations Committee was granted until midnight Fri., May 23, to file a report on the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, 1970. p. H5054
2. TOBACCO. Rep. Stubblefield criticized FCC and FTC plans to go ahead with bans on cigarette advertising without waiting for the House to complete its decisionmaking. pp. H4037-8.
3. CIVIL RIGHTS. Rep. Conyers stated he awaits with great interest the response of Secretary Hardin to Rep. Edwards' letter asking what steps will be taken to implement the recommendations of the Attorney General "to end the racially segregated and unequal services provided by the USDA." He inserted a report, "The Mechanism for Implementing and Enforcing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964." pp. H4038-47.
4. MANPOWER. Rep. Steiger, Wisc., commended the report of the National Manpower Policy Task Force and inserted excerpts from the report. pp. H4066-7
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert advised that on Mon. the USDA appropriation bill will be considered. On Tues., and the balance of the week the House will consider the Treasury-Post Office Departments appropriation bill. He also announced that Memorial Day recess will begin at the close of business on Wed. May 28, and end at noon on June 2. p. H4054.
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 26. p. H4075

SENATE

7. HEALTH; SAFETY. A subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved for full committee consideration, with amendments, S. 1368, to promote health and safety in the construction industry in all Federal and federally assisted construction projects. p. D421

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

8. OPINION POLL. Reps. Beall, Md., and Zwach inserted results of questionnaires including items of interest to this Department. pp. E4238, E4251
9. CONSERVATION. Rep. Olsen objected to the President's proposal that the ACP program be eliminated and asked that funds be increased for this program. p. E4243
10. HUNGER. Rep. Esch commended the President's proposed program to fight hunger and malnutrition. pp. E4245-6

LIBRARIES. The Labor and Public Works Committee reported with amendments, S. 1519 (S. Rept. 91-196). ~~REPT. 91-196~~.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ACT

MAY 22, 1969.—Ordered to be printed
(Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of May 20, 1969)

Mr. YARBOROUGH, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1519]

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to which was referred the bill (S. 1519) to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The committee amendment is in the nature of a substitute.

BACKGROUND

On September 2, 1966, the President established, by Executive Order 11301, a National Advisory Commission on Libraries, which was directed—

(1) to make a comprehensive study and appraisal of the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, and centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and as components of the evolving national information systems;

(2) to appraise the policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private institutions and organizations, together with other factors, which have a bearing on the role and effective utilization of libraries;

(3) to appraise library funding, including Federal support of libraries, to determine how funds available for the construction and support of libraries and library services can be more effectively and efficiently utilized; and

(4) to develop recommendations for action by Government or private institutions and organizations designed to ensure an effective and efficient system for the Nation.

The recommendations of the Commission were submitted as a report to the President on October 15, 1968. The report recommended the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The following are excerpts from the report:

* * * * *

According to figures supplied to the Commission by the U.S. Office of Education in June 1968, it would require a lump sum expenditure in 1968 of \$1.6 billion to stock school libraries optimally. Just to make up the backlog of space required to construct centralized public school libraries where they did not exist in 1961 would require \$2.145 billion. Space requirements for replacement and new growth for public libraries have been estimated at \$1.132 billion for the period 1962-75. As for the academic libraries, available figures compare present trend with optimum trend over the total period 1962-75: \$1.945 billion compared with \$9.891 billion for books and materials, \$120 million compared with \$360 million for new construction.

Obviously such large amounts are beyond immediate achievement, but the estimates afford some general measure of the magnitude of the financial problem that lies ahead in the development of library resources.

It already seems perfectly clear, however, that the need for additional financial support for our libraries is great at present and will grow rapidly in the future.

* * * * *

* * * The present Commission has not attempted to make its own specific estimate of the dollar needs of libraries—in part because the members have not found it possible to evaluate existing standards and do not believe an adequate factual basis for a reliable estimate exists, and in part because any estimate would quickly be made obsolete by changing needs and costs—but primarily because the principal need is to create machinery for continuing examination of changing library needs for devising means of meeting them, and for determining priorities and costs. This would be the task of the permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposed in this report.

* * * * *

* * * Finally, it should be stated here that the tasks of analyzing the needs, planning, setting standards, allocating resources, measuring performance, and coordinating efforts will be difficult and complex in the years ahead. Effective progress will require the sustained effort of the present Commission's recommended ongoing National Commission on Libraries and Information Science working with Federal agencies, the national libraries, and many other institutions, groups, and individuals.

S. 1519 implements the major provisions of this recommendation.

SUMMARY

S. 1519, if enacted as amended by the committee, would—

(1) affirm it to be the policy of the United States that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services; and

(2) establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as an independent component of the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission would have the primary responsibility for developing and recommending overall plans for carrying out the national policy with respect to libraries and information science and for advising appropriate governmental agencies at all levels with respect to the means of carrying out those plans. The Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of the national policy;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation and the means by which those needs may be met;

(3) appraise the adequacy of library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of library and information science programs;

(4) develop and recommend overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for coordinating the activities of the Federal, State, and local levels;

(5) advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies with respect to library and information sciences, services and programs;

(6) promote research and development activities; and

(7) submit to the President and the Congress a report on its activities.

The Commission would be authorized to contract to carry out its functions, publish and disseminate reports, and conduct hearings.

The Commission will not take over any of the programs now being administered by the Library of Congress, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Agriculture, the National Science Foundation, or any other Federal agency. The Commission is solely a planning and coordinating body. The planning which the Commission is to carry out is overall planning involving the establishment of goals and the recommendation to Federal and non-Federal public library and information science centers the means by which those goals may be obtained.

The Commission will not seek to replace the detailed planning now being undertaken by the various operating agencies. The Commission is given authority to promote research. The committee intends that the Commission within the limits of its authority and its small budget be able to conduct surveys and research on questions which merit such activities. The committee notes that the Commission does not

have grant authority; therefore, all its research activities would be conducted either by contracting under section 5(b)(1) or by in-house research and survey activities under section 6(c). The research conducted by the Commission ought not to duplicate the research now being carried out by the operating agencies. However, the committee expects all agencies conducting research in the library and information science areas to cooperate with the Commission by providing it with the information the Commission needs to carry out its mission.

Although the Commission has been placed within the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the committee wishes to stress the fact that the Commission has independent status and that the Secretary does not have authority to direct the activities of the Commission or to edit any of the reports or materials published by the Commission. The committee understands that the National Advisory Commission set up under the Executive order was delayed by the fact that each agency had to clear those aspects of its report which dealt with that agency. The committee wishes to make clear that the National Commission established in this bill is not responsible to any department or agency with respect to the content of its reports. Of course, any department may comment on the activities of the Commission but no department has the authority to change or withhold reports the Commission wishes to make to the President and to the Congress.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF S. 1519

CITATION

Section 1 provides that the act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act."

POLICY

Section 2 states that the Congress affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

ESTABLISHMENT

Section 3(a) establishes a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") as an independent component of the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Subsection (b) of section 3 provides that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 4 authorizes the Commission to accept, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission.

Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

Section 5 sets forth the functions of the Commission.

Subsection (a), which contains the mandatory functions of the Commission, provides that the Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2 of the act. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacy of library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of library and information science programs;

(4) develop or recommend overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels taking into consideration all of the library and information resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) extend advice with respect to library and information programs, services, and sciences to Federal, State, local and private agencies and organizations;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks; and

(7) submit through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year.

Subsections (b) and (c) provide for additional discretionary authority for the Commission.

Subsection (b) authorizes the Commission to—

(1) contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) of section 5; and

(2) publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Subsection (c) provides that the Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of the act.

Subsection (d) directs all Federal agencies to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the act, to the extent they are not prohibited by law.

MEMBERSHIP

Section 6 sets forth the membership of the Commission, authorizes payment for the services of members, and authorizes procurement of the services of personnel.

Subsection (a) provides that the Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and 14 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not less than five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of members of the Commission shall be 5 years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of the act and shall expire three at the end of 1 year; three at the end of 2 years, three at the end of 3 years, three at the end of 4 years, and three at the end of 5 years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Subsection (b) provides that members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, and authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Paragraph (1) of subsection (c) authorizes the Commission to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under the act.

Paragraph (2) of subsection (c) authorizes the Commission to procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as are necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including

traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 7 authorizes to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding fiscal year for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the act.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Since S. 1519 makes no changes in existing law it is unnecessary for this report to include material in compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate.



S. 1519

[Report No. 91-196]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 1969

Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CANNON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

MAY 22, 1969

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 20, 1969, by Mr. YARBOROUGH, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission
4 on Libraries and Information Science Act".

5 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and
6 information services adequate to meet the needs of the people
7 of the United States are essential to achieve national goals
8 and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational re-
9 sources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with

1 State and local governments and public and private agencies
2 in assuring optimum provision of such services.

3 SEC. 3. There is hereby established, as an independent
4 agency within the executive branch, a National Commis-
5 sion on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter re-
6 ferred to as the "Commission").

7 SEC. 4. The Department of Health, Education, and
8 Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary ad-
9 ministrative services (including those related to budgeting,
10 accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement)
11 for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reim-
12 bursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts
13 as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secre-
14 tary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

15 FUNCTIONS

16 SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary
17 responsibility for developing plans for, and advising the
18 appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set
19 forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the
20 Commission shall—

21 (1) advise the President and the Congress on the
22 implementation of national policy by such statements,
23 presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

24 (2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the
25 library and informational needs of the Nation and the

means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) evaluate the effectiveness of library and information science programs and disseminate the results thereof;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) provide technical assistance and advice to Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks; and

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 1 of each year); a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry

1 out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish
2 and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records
3 as it deems appropriate.

4 (c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct
5 such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropri-
6 ate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

7 (d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the ex-
8 tent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the
9 Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

10

MEMBERSHIP

11 SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of
12 fifteen members appointed by the President, by and with
13 the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than five
14 members of the Commission shall be designated by the Presi-
15 dent as information specialists, and the remainder shall be per-
16 sons having special competence or interest in the needs of
17 our society for library and information services. One of the
18 members of the Commission shall be designated by the Presi-
19 dent as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office
20 of members of the Commission shall be five years, except
21 that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed
22 shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and
23 shall expire three at the end of one year, three at the end
24 of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the
25 end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as

1 designated by the President at the time of appointment, and
2 ~~(2)~~ a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior
3 to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was
4 appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such
5 term.

6 ~~(b)~~ Members of the Commission who are not in the
7 regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while
8 attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or
9 otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be
10 entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the
11 Secretary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time
12 of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5,
13 United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serv-
14 ing on the business of the Commission away from their
15 homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed
16 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence,
17 and authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States
18 Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government
19 service.

20 ~~(c)(1)~~ The Commission is authorized to appoint, with-
21 out regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code,
22 covering appointments in the competitive service, such pro-
23 fessional and technical personnel as may be necessary to en-
24 able it to carry out its functions under this Act.

1 ~~(2)~~ The Commission may procure, without regard to
 2 the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, as
 3 amended, temporary and intermittent services of such per-
 4 sonnel as are necessary to the extent authorized by section 15
 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, but at rates not
 6 to exceed \$100 per day (or, if higher, the rate specified at
 7 the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of
 8 title 5, United States Code), including traveltime, and while
 9 so serving on the business of the Commission away from
 10 their homes or regular places of business they may be al-
 11 lowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of sub-
 12 sistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United
 13 States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the
 14 Government service.

15 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

16 SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
 17 \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for
 18 each succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be appro-
 19 priated by the Congress for the purposes of carrying out the
 20 provisions of this Act. *That this Act may be cited as the*
 21 *“National Commission on Libraries and Information*
 22 *Science Act”.*

23 POLICY

24 SEC. 2. *The Congress hereby affirms that library and*
 25 *information services adequate to meet the needs of the people*
 26 *of the United States are essential to achieve national goals*

1 *and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational re-*
2 *sources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with*
3 *State and local governments and public and private agencies*
4 *in assuring optimum provision of such services.*

5 ESTABLISHMENT

6 *SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established, in the Office*
7 *of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education,*
8 *and Welfare, a National Commission on Libraries and In-*
9 *formation Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Com-*
10 *mission").*

11 *(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Wel-*
12 *fare shall provide the Commission with necessary admin-*
13 *istrative services.*

14 CONTRIBUTIONS

15 *SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept*
16 *in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests*
17 *of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the*
18 *functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests,*
19 *after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the*
20 *donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United*
21 *States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treas-*
22 *urer of the United States shall enter them in a special ac-*
23 *count to the credit of the National Commission on Libraries*
24 *and Information Science for the purposes in each case*
25 *specified.*

FUNCTIONS

1
2 *SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary*
3 *responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans*
4 *for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies*
5 *on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that*
6 *responsibility, the Commission shall—*

7 *(1) advise the President and the Congress on the*
8 *implementation of national policy by such statements,*
9 *presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;*

10 *(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the*
11 *library and informational needs of the Nation, including*
12 *the special library and informational needs of rural areas*
13 *and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived*
14 *persons, and the means by which these needs may be*
15 *met through information centers, through the libraries*
16 *of elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of*
17 *higher education, and through public, research, special,*
18 *and other types of libraries;*

19 *(3) appraise the adequacy of library and informa-*
20 *tion resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness*
21 *of library and information science programs;*

22 *(4) develop or recommend overall plans for meet-*
23 *ing national library and informational needs and for the*
24 *coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local*
25 *levels taking into consideration all of the library and*

information resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks; and

(7) submit through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year.

(b) The Commission is authorized (1) to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and (2) to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by

1 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the
2 Senate. Not less than five members of the Commission shall
3 be professional librarians or information specialists, and the
4 remainder shall be persons having special competence or in-
5 terest in the needs of our society for library and information
6 services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with
7 respect to the technological aspects of library and informa-
8 tion services and sciences. One of the members of the Com-
9 mission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of
10 the Commission. The terms of office of members of the Com-
11 mission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office
12 of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of
13 enactment of this Act and shall expire three at the end of one
14 year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three
15 years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of
16 five years, as designated by the President at the time of
17 appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy
18 occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his
19 predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the
20 remainder of such term.

21 (b) Members of the Commission who are not in the
22 regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while
23 attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or
24 otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be
25 entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secre-

1 tary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such
2 service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United
3 States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on
4 the business of the Commission away from their homes or
5 regular places of business, they may be allowed travel ex-
6 penses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, and author-
7 ized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for per-
8 sons employed intermittently in the Government service.

9 (c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without
10 regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, cover-
11 ing appointments in the competitive service, such professional
12 and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to
13 carry out its function under this Act.

14 (2) The Commission may procure, without regard to
15 the civil service or classification laws, temporary and inter-
16 mittent services of such personnel as are necessary to the
17 extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States
18 Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time
19 of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5,
20 United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serv-
21 ing on the business of the Commission away from their homes
22 or regular places of business they may be allowed travel
23 expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as author-
24 ized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for per-
25 sons employed intermittently in the Government service.

1 *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS*

2 *SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated*
3 *\$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$750,-*
4 *000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each*
5 *succeeding fiscal year for the purposes of carrying out the*
6 *provisions of this Act.*

Calendar No. 186

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1519

[Report No. 91-196]

A BILL

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CANNON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

MAY 22, 1969

Reported without amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 26, 1969
For actions of May 23, 1969
91st-1st No. 85

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill. Senate passed Pelican Island, Fla., and Monomoy, Mass. wilderness bills.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 11612, the Agriculture Department appropriation bill, 1969 (H. Rept. 91-265). A copy of the committee report will be attached to tomorrow's Digest.

SENATE

2. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 574, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to undertake feasibility investigations of three Missouri River Basin projects (pp. S5464-5). The bill was reported without amendment on May 22 during adjournment by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S. Rept. 91-186) (p. S5458).

Received from the Colorado Legislature a resolution requesting Congress "to take all action necessary to expedite the construction of the Frying Pan-Arkansas Reclamation Project." pp. S5544-5.

3. WILDERNESS. Passed without amendment S. 126, to designate certain lands in the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Indian River County, Fla., as wilderness (pp. S5471-2). The bill was reported without amendment on May 22 during adjournment by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S. Rept. 91-198) (p. S5458).

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 8 to designate certain lands in the Seney, Huron Islands, and Mich. Islands National Wildlife Refuges in Mich., the Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wildlife Refuges in Wisc., and the Moosehorn National Wildlife refuge in Maine, as wilderness (S. Rept. 91-200). p. S5548

Passed without amendment S. 1652, to designate certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Barnstable County, Mass., as wilderness (p. S5472). The bill was reported without amendment on May 22 during adjournment by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S. Rept. 91-198)(p. S5458).

4. LIBRARIES. Passed as reported S. 1519, to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information (pp. S5468-71). The bill was reported with amendment on May 22 during adjournment by the Labor and Public Works Committee (S. Rept. 91-196) (p. S5458).

This bill would include studies of the library and informational needs of the Nation including needs of rural areas and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons.

5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 60, to establish a Commission on Balanced Economic Development (S. Rept. 91-201). p. S5548
6. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 844, to improve the operation of the legislative branch (S. Rept. 91-202). p. S5548

7. FOREIGN AID. Received from the President during adjournment on May 21 "proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1969 in the amount of \$160,000, 000, for payment of the first installment of the U. S. share of the 1969-71 increase in the resources of the International Development Association." p. S5457

8. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Donald Rumsfeld to be Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (p. S5572). Several Senators commended the nomination (pp. S5459-63).

marked any article of merchandise, or who has imported or caused to be imported any mismarked article of merchandise.”; in line 18, after the word “Act,” insert “In addition, if the court determines that such action has been brought frivolously, for purposes of harassment, or in implementation of any scheme in restraint of trade, it may award punitive damages to the defendant.”

In line 25, after the word “this” strike out “Act.” and insert “Act.”; on page 4, at the beginning of line 1, strike out “(c) Inserting” and insert “(3) inserting”; in the same line after the word “after” strike out “the section number” and insert “Sec. 6.” and insert “(a).”; at the beginning of line 3, strike out “(d) Adding” and insert “(4) adding”; in line 4, after the word “subsection” strike out “Sec. 6. (a)” and insert “(a).”; in line 6, after the word “person”, insert “as used in this Act.”; in line 9, after the word “association,” insert “as used in this Act,” at the beginning of line 14, strike out the word “businesses.” and insert “businesses”; after line 14, insert:

(d) The term ‘mismarked’ as used in this Act, means having stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon any part of any article of merchandise, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, any mark in violation of section 1, 2, 3, or 4 of this Act.;

At the beginning of line 21, strike out “(c) Changing paragraph (A), subsection (b).” and insert “(5) amending clause A”; in line 22 after “4” insert “(b).”; at the beginning of line 23, after “(A)” strike out “Apply” and insert “apply”; on page 5, line 3, after the word “person,” strike out “and” and insert “and.”; and in line 5, after the word “any” strike out “person, as that term is herein defined,” and insert “person”; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled “An Act forbidding the importation, exportation, or carriage in interstate commerce of falsely or spuriously stamped articles of merchandise made of gold or silver or their alloys, and for other purposes” approved June 13, 1906 (34 Stat. 260), as amended (15 U.S.C. 294-300), is amended by—

(1) inserting immediately after “SEC. 5.” the subsection designation “(a).”;

(2) adding at the end of the newly designated subsection (a) the following new subsections:

“(b) (1) Any competitor, customer, or competitor of a customer of any person who has mismarked or caused to be mismarked any article of merchandise, or any competitor, customer, or competitor of a customer of any person who has imported or caused to be imported any mismarked article of merchandise, shall be entitled to injunctive relief restraining such person from further violation of this Act and may sue therefor in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover damages and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney’s fee.

“(2) For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘customer’ refers to the first purchaser or any subsequent purchaser of an article of merchandise.

“(c) Any duly organized jewelry trade association shall be entitled to injunctive relief restraining any person who has mismarked or caused to be mismarked any article of merchandise, or who has imported or caused to be imported any mismarked article of merchandise, from further violation of this Act and may sue therefore as the real party in interest in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and if successful shall recover the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney’s fee.

“(d) Any defendant against whom a civil action is brought under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to recover the cost of defending the suit, including a reasonable attorney’s fee, in the event such action is terminated without a finding by the court that such defendant is or has been in violation of this Act. In addition, if the court determines that such action has been brought frivolously, for purposes of harassment, or in implementation of any scheme in restraint of trade, it may award punitive damages to the defendant.

“(e) The district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of any civil action arising under the provisions of this Act.”;

(3) Inserting immediately after “SEC. 6.” the subsection designation “(a).”;

(4) Adding at the end of the newly designated subsection (a) the following new subsections:

“(b) The term ‘person’, as used in this Act, means an individual, partnership, corporation, or any other form of business enterprise, capable of being in violation of this Act.

“(c) The term ‘jewelry trade association’, as used in this Act, means an organization, consisting primarily of persons actively engaged in the jewelry or a related business, the purposes and activities of which are primarily directed to the improvement of business conditions in the jewelry or related businesses.

“(d) The term ‘mismarked’ as used in this Act, means having stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon any part of any article of merchandise, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, any mark in violation of section 1, 2, 3, or 4 of this Act.”;

(5) Amending clause A of section 4(b) to read as follows:

“(A) Apply or cause to be applied to that article a trademark of such person, which has been duly registered or applied for registration under the laws of the United States within thirty days after an article bearing the trademark is placed in commerce or imported into the United States, or the name of such person; and”.

SEC. 2. If any provision of this Act or any amendment made thereby, or the application thereof to any person is held invalid, the remainder of the Act or amendment and the application of the remaining provisions of the Act or amendment to any person shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this Act and amendments made thereby shall be held to be in addition to, and not in substitution for or limitation of, the provisions of any other Act of the United States.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect three months after enactment.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-194), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

S. 1046, as amended, would amend the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act of 1906 to provide a civil remedy for misrepresentation of the quality of articles made from gold and silver. It would enable consumers who have purchased falsely marked gold or silver, and any competitor, customer, or competitor of a customer of anyone violating the marketing act, as well as jewelry trade associations, to seek civil relief. A successful plaintiff would be able to obtain an injunction and could recover his court costs and a reasonable attorney’s fee. In addition, persons and firms, other than trade associations, could recover for any actual monetary damage which they may have suffered as a result of the false marking. Conversely, an unsuccessful plaintiff would be liable to the defendant for the defendant’s costs and attorney’s fee, and if the action was brought “frivolously, for purposes of harassment, or in implementation of any scheme in restraint of trade,” the defendant could also recover punitive damages. Finally the bill would make a technical change to correct a drafting error in the 1961 amendment to this statute.

NEED

The National Gold and Silver Stamping Act of 1906, requires that any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of gold or silver, which is shipped in interstate commerce, must be properly marked as to its actual fineness. That act contains criminal sanctions for any violations of its provisions. However, despite indications of constant and substantial violations of the act, the Department of Justice has never brought a suit to enforce this statute.

At hearings before the Commerce Committee representatives of the Jewelers Vigilance Committee testified that in 1967 they purchased 15 quality marked items in nine different stores and tested them for the accuracy of their markings. Ten of these 15 items were found to be falsely marked as to gold or silver content. In a similar recent test, 26 items selling for less than \$5 each were purchased. All of these items were in violation of the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act. Only four of the items were correctly stamped as to quality, but these items failed to carry the identifying trademark required under the law.

In purchasing items made from gold or silver, the consumer must rely entirely upon the honesty of both the manufacturer who makes the item and the retailer who sells it to properly disclose its quality. Yet consumers who shop for jewelry are apparently frequently receiving much less than they think they are buying. In order to help these consumers receive full value for their purchasing dollars, and in order to protect the many ethical members of the jewelry industry from the unfair competition of those who are mismarking the quality of their merchandise, it is essential that a method be devised to insure adequate enforcement of the Gold and Silver Stamping Act. This bill, by authorizing civil injunctive relief, should create an enforcement mechanism which will deter the unscrupulous from mismarking their goods.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1611) to amend Public Law 80-905 to provide for a National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1519) to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and for other purposes which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act".

POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

ESTABLISHMENT

SEC. 3 (a) There is hereby established, in the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services.

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacy of library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of library and information science programs;

(4) develop or recommend overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels taking into consideration all of the library and information resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks; and

(7) submit through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year.

(b) The Commission is authorized (1) to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and (2) to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not less than five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire three at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, and authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as are necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of

the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding fiscal year for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by the Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH), be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR YARBOROUGH

Mr. President, I support S. 1519. This bill would authorize the appointment of a 15-member National Commission on Libraries and Information Science which would have responsibility for recommending improved services and improved coordination of services and resources.

In plain terms, what do we intend this Commission to accomplish? Why do we need it?

We know there has been a so-called knowledge explosion. We know there is more to know now than ever before, and the amount of this knowledge, in every conceivable field, is indeed increasing explosively.

We know our educational system is expanding at every level, now that higher levels of skill and knowledge are required for virtually every job in the economy. There is not only more than is known, but there is also more that must be learned.

In the middle of this knowledge explosion and transformation of education and training are the libraries and information systems. More and more, they take advantage of technology. The wisdom of the ages is now as likely to be on a tiny bit of film, access to which is through a computer, as it is to be in a musty volume on a back shelf.

The cost of acquiring the materials of scholarship and research and education is also increasing steadily. But our resources are not unlimited. Our schools, our colleges and universities, our Federal agencies, our research centers, our business enterprises—all must operate within budgets and all must make do with less than they would consider ideal.

It is therefore necessary to find ways of cutting costs without impairing service. As one avenue to greater efficiency, libraries voluntarily agree to specialize in various fields instead of competing with one another. We anticipate that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science will study this and other expedients, evaluate them, and recommend wider use of those that offer greater effectiveness at lower cost.

There is the question of unmet needs and the priority in which they should be met. Our libraries and information services span the entire range of human experience and activity. In the light of the needs of the Nation as a whole, the improvement of some of these activities are undoubtedly more important than are others. Those of us in positions of responsibility in the Federal Government and elsewhere, want to know what an authoritative, independent group such as the Commission considers to be the more important needs that should be addressed without delay.

Next, there is the vital question of technology. New machinery, new methods are coming on the market and into use in the libraries and information services. Are they compatible? Can the computer of one library,

in effect, talk to the computer of another? Without attempting to impose unwanted standardization on industry, I believe the National Commission can nevertheless do a great deal by pointing out the necessity for harmonization and compatibility among these devices and systems, and by encouraging the designers and the purchasers and users of the new equipment and services to insist upon compatibility.

There are many other topics that will perhaps be of urgent concern to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. One is the question of manpower. Are the needs for specialized personnel being met? If now, how can the capacity of the training institutions be expanded? How many trained people will be needed to staff our libraries and information systems? Where will they be obtained?

There is also the question of the Federal Government itself as a publisher and as proprietor of some of the world's greatest libraries, and as a substantial contributor to the support of libraries, especially in the schools and colleges of the Nation. I venture to assert that no one can now state with precision the amount that the Federal Government is spending in its various library and information activities. If the cost can not be counted, I doubt that the vital contribution of the Federal Government to the support of libraries is a coordinated, balanced program. Surely, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science can make a start at developing a rational Federal program. The Federal Library Committee, an inter-agency unit under the auspices of the Bureau of the Budget and the Library of Congress, has endorsed the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I urge enactment of S. 1519, and I hope that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science can get an early start on its important work. With this measure, we are not only conserving our vital resources in the fields of librarianship and information science and enhancing their productivity and efficiency.

Mr. President, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare significantly amended S. 1519, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act, before reporting it, and so that the legislative history may be completely clear, I shall briefly explain the changes made in the bill as it was introduced.

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science that would be authorized by the bill is to be established in the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and that Department is authorized and directed to provide the Commission with necessary administrative services.

As the bill makes clear, the Commission is to have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans that will assure library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States, and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources. To this end, the policy declared in the bill is that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies to assure optimum provision of library and information service.

It is clear, Mr. President, that we intend the Commission to have a mandate and a field of influence that is far broader than the Federal Government alone, and broader than that of public library and information services alone. The Commission is to be charged with responsibility for developing and fostering national planning and policies which will gain voluntary adherence and execution by public and private libraries and information services alike.

The fact that S. 1519 locates the National Commission in the Office of the Secretary of

Health, Education, and Welfare should be construed as a matter of administrative convenience only. The Commission is not intended to concern itself solely or even primarily with the many programs and activities of interest to libraries that are conducted in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, nor is the Secretary intended to have any more influence in the deliberations and recommendations of the Commission than any other Cabinet officer or other official of the Federal Government.

The bill provides that the Commission is to submit its annual report to the President and the Congress through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, but the Committee's intention is that this and the other reports, surveys and studies of the Commission are to be wholly independent. We seek through this legislation the most comprehensive, and cogent advice with respect to libraries and information science that we can secure. For this reason, we wish to assure that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science will be independent and impartial as it appraises the adequacy of present services, evaluates their effectiveness, and recommends steps that can be taken to overcome deficiencies, coordinate activities, and meet needs to improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability.

As a further assurance that the Commission will avail itself of the best and most comprehensive data available, the bill provides that the Commission may hold hearings in various parts of the Nation from time to time, and all heads of Federal agencies are directed to cooperate with it.

The independence and high calibre of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is safeguarded, also, by the provisions of the bill requiring that its membership be composed of the Librarian of Congress and 14 other persons, and that at least 5 of the Commission's members shall be professional librarians. Although the other members of the Commission are to be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of these persons is to be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services. We seek here a balanced approach, in which the views of the most competent and knowledgeable are heard, but the needs of the public are also kept in perspective at all times.

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science would also be authorized, under the bill, to accept grants, gifts or bequests of money for the support or conduct of its activities, which include the possibility of research and development work. With the many contracts and relationships that the Commission will undoubtedly develop with many libraries and information systems and organizations and institutions of many kinds, public and private, it is expected that there will be some opportunities for appropriate activities on the part of the Commission that cannot be carried out with the Government funds available to it. For this reason, the Committee has amended the bill to give the Commission explicit authority to accept private funds if these should be offered and if, in the wisdom of the Commission's distinguished members, they should be accepted by the Government.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, as a sponsor of S. 1519, together with my distinguished colleague from Texas, I should like to urge support by my fellow Senators on both sides of the aisle of this bill which is a milestone in the field of library and information science, and which will affect every citizen of the United States. This bill declares as national policy that the American people

should be provided with library and informational services adequate to their needs, and that the Federal Government, in collaboration with State and local governments and private agencies, should exercise leadership in assuring the provision of such services.

The information explosion is producing tons of materials on the world's presses—about 1,000 new books daily. The citizen is overwhelmed, and libraries are so burdened with the problems of selecting and storing information that they are hard pressed to meet the demands, even with the aid of computers. The goal of library adequacy will be achieved only as a consequence of immediate broad planning and coordination which would be provided by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

The bill would establish such a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Services which would have the primary responsibility for developing overall plans to meet the needs of the American people for library and information services and for advising public and private agencies of the recommended policies it has developed.

The National Commission would carry out these responsibilities by analyzing the information needs of the Nation, including the special needs for library and informational services of rural areas and of the economically, socially, and culturally disadvantaged; by determining how these needs may best be met; by evaluating current resources and programs; by promoting necessary research and development activities; by developing overall plans for meeting needs for library and information services, which would include coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels; and by advising Congress and the President of the extent to which national policies are being effected.

As stated in the report of the temporary National Advisory Commission on Libraries:

It is now clear that library services are needed, to greater or less extent, directly or indirectly, by the entire citizenry of the country. Such services are increasingly essential for education, scholarship, and private inquiry; for research, development, commerce, industry, national defense, and the arts; for individual and community enrichment; for knowledge alike of the natural world and of man—in short, for the continuity of civilization on the one hand and increasingly for the preservation of man's place in nature on the other.

In a message to the Senate committee on May 5, Dan Lacy of New York, a distinguished member of the temporary National Advisory Commission on Libraries, told us:

Library activities support in one way or another almost every national objective and they are scattered through numerous agencies of the government. What is needed above all is some continuing, competent, distinguished, neutral body, in itself, not responsible for any library operations or grant programs, that can bring into focus our diverse library needs and our varied programs to meet them. This is as essential for economy and efficiency in the identification of duplicating or ineffective programs as is the great task of identifying our critical needs and devising the means to meet them.

These library needs cover the range of our national responsibilities from the preschool training of children in Head Start and similar programs, the attack on functional illiteracy, the provision of new educational and social services in urban ghettos and other poverty areas and the improvement of educational throughout our school and university systems to the maintenance and support of advanced research programs in medicine, scientific technology, international relations, social studies, and the humanities, and the nurture of an independently informed citizenry.

The crushing library appropriation cuts just proposed by the Administration coming, as they do, in the midst of a nationwide crisis in the state and local support of educational and library services, threaten summarily to choke off the promising new developments in library services so desperately needed. Yet they probably reflect no intention on the part of the Administration to bring about so drastic an effect. Rather, we have stumbled into this position because we have no agency that can survey the entire national picture of library needs and activities, assess the result of particular actions, and make informed recommendations for priorities and programs. There could be no more urgent and emphatic demonstration of the need for S. 1519.

Mr. President, I concur with the opinions of these outstanding citizens whose views I have cited. I urge enactment of S. 1519, and I especially urge its early implementation by the administration. I would hope that the President would appoint the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science at his earliest convenience so that it may begin its very important duties as soon as possible.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, in the last Congress we made immense strides in meeting the challenges of the "information explosion." We considered and approved amendments extending title II of the Higher Education Act, which continues for 3 years Federal assistance to bolster college library resources, training and research in librarianship, and cooperative cataloging by the Library of Congress. In addition, we considered and approved various programs such as the Public Broadcasting Act, Inter-Library Cooperation and the new Networks of Knowledge.

Toward the end of the last session of the 90th Congress this momentum for progress was further highlighted by the comprehensive report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, which was established in September 1966.

The Commission made a number of notable recommendations. Foremost among these recommendations was the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences. The bill now before us for consideration follows this recommendation by establishing such a commission within the office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The challenges to this National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences will be vast but the bill clearly specifies a Commission membership that will be equal to these challenges.

As the bill delineates a membership with the required expertise, it also enunciates a congressional mandate that the Commission's studies, surveys and analyses of the library and infor-

mational needs of the Nation include "the special library and informational needs of rural areas and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons."

This language was added to the bill as a result of two amendments, one mine and one offered by the minority members of the Education Subcommittee upon the recommendation of the administration.

My amendment to include the language "rural areas" in this mandative section rounds out the administration recommendation adopted by the committee that the Commission concern itself with the library and informational needs of the "economically, socially or culturally deprived persons."

The "information explosion" is heard only as a distant echo by many of our citizens whose place of residence or economic circumstances place them out of the mainstream of libraries and informational services.

The language of these two amendments clearly encourages the Commission to undertake a comprehensive advisory and coordinating role to insure that the aspirations of all Americans for knowledge will be met.

The need for this legislation has been clearly enunciated in the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries and the unanimous favorable action of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. As a cosponsor of this measure, I urge my distinguished colleagues to favorably consider this measure.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, one of the issues of paramount importance in our time is that of providing a decent life and full opportunity for all our people. I believe that we wholeheartedly agree that education is the stepping stone to that fundamental goal.

In that connection and as a cosponsor of S. 1519, I am particularly urging unanimous approval of this bill to establish a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. If one examines the policy we have set forth in this measure, I think it is immediately evident that the basic objective of the Commission—its overall reason for being—is ultimately to help every man, woman, and child to achieve his full potential by helping the Nation's libraries to provide the necessary informational, cultural, and recreational resources.

In section 2 of S. 1519, we affirm:

Library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

Many people do not understand the various kinds of libraries there are, even though they may be library users. They may not realize the extent to which they benefit directly and indirectly, from these sources of information. All of society can benefit from the improvement of library and information sources which are currently fragmented and inadequate. The users are multiple and di-

verse; scholars, scientists, business, professional, students at all levels as well as the public at large.

The report of the temporary National Advisory Commission on Libraries, which recommended establishment of the permanent Commission we are considering today, states:

We should look at the value to our people and our culture that accrues from the activities of the user whose functions are to be enhanced by the improved availability of library and information services. A library can be understood only as it enhances a socially valuable function, one of which—and one that all libraries can enhance—is the personal intellectual and ethical development of every individual in our society. The variety of the other socially valuable functions determines the need for variety in kinds of libraries.

The goal of library adequacy will be achieved only as a consequence of long-range planning and fostering of the evolutionary process of library development, but we cannot wait—we have to start where we are and solve the short range, immediate problems at the same time that we are working on the long range. The need for planning, in its broadest sense, is a primary need identified by the Advisory Commission which proposed this function for an ongoing permanent Commission.

Effective multidisciplinary research and activity can be hampered by the growth of too many incompatible informational services, and the development of anything approaching a national library network can encounter great difficulties without uniformity of standards. The need for coordination of multiple efforts through a system of interlocking bodies—a built-in flexibility and adaptability to continual change—was an obvious conclusion of the Advisory Commission. The ongoing National Commission on Libraries and Information Science was conceived not as an authoritarian body, but rather as an advisory agency for broad planning—a communications switching point, an essential structure in the coordination of diversity. The broad outlook is evolutionary rather than revolutionary—the goal is to foster evolving responsiveness to user needs.

We cannot afford the waste of our basic resources—men, money, and materials. We must plan constructively and wisely. When these potentials are brought to fruition, our Nation will reap the benefits and in years ahead this fuller utilization of our resources will benefit all of mankind.

The United States can demonstrate to the world that we support our convictions regarding intellectual freedom by providing free access to all types of information and all shades of opinion for all citizens. Our libraries can strive to become a vital positive force in the social and intellectual reconstruction of a broadening and changing society. (From the Report of the NACL.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-196), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BACKGROUND

On September 2, 1966, the President established, by Executive Order 11301, a National Advisory Commission on Libraries, which was directed—

(1) to make a comprehensive study and appraisal of the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, and centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and as components of the evolving national information systems;

(2) to appraise the policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private institutions and organizations, together with other factors, which have a bearing on the role and effective utilization of libraries;

(3) to appraise library funding, including Federal support of libraries to determine how funds available for the construction and support of libraries and library services can be more effectively and efficiently utilized; and

(4) to develop recommendations for action by Government or private institutions and organizations designed to ensure an effective and efficient system for the Nation.

The recommendations of the Commission were submitted as a report to the President on October 15, 1968. The report recommended the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The following are excerpts from the report:

"According to figures supplied to the Commission by the U.S. Office of Education in June 1968, it would require a lump sum expenditure in 1968 of \$1.6 billion to stock school libraries optimally. Just to make up the backlog of space required to construct centralized public school libraries where they did not exist in 1961 would require \$2.145 billion. Space requirements for replacement and new growth for public libraries have been estimated at \$1.132 billion for the period 1962-75. As for the academic libraries, available figures compare present trend with optimum trend over the total period 1962-75: \$1.945 billion compared with \$9.891 billion for books and materials, \$120 million compared with \$360 million for new construction.

"Obviously such large amounts are beyond immediate achievement, but the estimates afford some general measure of the magnitude of the financial problem that lies ahead in the development of library resources.

"It already seems perfectly clear, however, that the need for additional financial support for our libraries is great at present and will grow rapidly in the future.

"* * * The present Commission has not attempted to make its own specific estimate of the dollar needs of libraries—in part because the members have not found it possible to evaluate existing standards and do not believe an adequate factual basis for a reliable estimate exists; and in part because any estimate would quickly be made obsolete by changing needs and costs—but primarily because the principal need is to create machinery for continuing examination of changing library needs for devising means of meeting them, and for determining priorities and costs. This would be the task of the permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposed in this report.

"* * * Finally, it should be stated here that the tasks of analyzing the needs, planning, setting standards, allocating resources, measuring performance, and coordinating efforts will be difficult and complex in the years ahead. Effective progress will require the sustained effort of the present Commission's recommended ongoing National Commission on Libraries and Information Science working with Federal agencies, the national libraries, and many other institutions, groups, and individuals."

S. 1519 implements the major provisions of this recommendation.

SUMMARY

S. 1519, if enacted as amended by the committee, would—

(1) affirm it to be the policy of the United States that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services; and

(2) establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as an independent component of the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission would have the primary responsibility for developing and recommending overall plans for carrying out the national policy with respect to libraries and information science and for advising appropriate governmental agencies at all levels with respect to the means of carrying out those plans. The Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of the national policy;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation and the means by which those needs may be met;

(3) appraise the adequacy of library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of library and information science programs;

(4) develop and recommend overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for coordinating the activities of the Federal, State, and local levels;

(5) advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies with respect to library and information sciences, services and programs;

(6) promote research and development activities; and

(7) submit to the President and the Congress a report on its activities.

The Commission would be authorized to contract to carry out its functions, publish and disseminate reports, and conduct hearings.

The Commission will not take over any of the programs now being administered by the Library of Congress, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Agriculture, the National Science Foundation, or any other Federal agency. The Commission is solely a planning and coordinating body. The planning which the Commission is to carry out is overall planning involving the establishment of goals and the recommendation to Federal and non-Federal public library and information science centers the means by which those goals may be obtained.

The Commission will not seek to replace the detailed planning now being undertaken by the various operating agencies. The Commission is given authority to promote research. The committee intends that the Commission within the limits of its authority and its small budget be able to conduct surveys and research on questions which merit such activities. The committee notes that the Commission does not have grant authority; therefore, all its research activities would be conducted either by contract in under section 5(b)(1) or by in-house research and survey activities under section 6(c). The research conducted by the Commission ought not to duplicate the research now being carried out by the operating agencies. However, the committee expects all agencies conducting research in the library and information science areas to cooperate with the Commission by providing it with

the information the Commission needs to carry out its mission.

Although the Commission has been placed within the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the committee wishes to stress the fact that the Commission has independent status and that the Secretary does not have authority to direct the activities of the Commission or to edit any of the reports or materials published by the Commission. The committee understands that the National Advisory Commission set up under the Executive order was delayed by the fact that each agency had to clear those aspects of its report which dealt with that agency. The committee wishes to make clear that the National Commission established in this bill is not responsible to any department or agency with respect to the content of its reports. Of course, any department may comment on the activities of the Commission but no department has the authority to change or withhold reports the Commission wishes to make to the President and to the Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AS WILDERNESS

The bill (S. 126) to designate certain lands in the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Indian River County, Fla., as wilderness was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 126

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c)), certain lands in the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about four hundred and three acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Pelican Island Wilderness—Proposed" and dated July 1967 are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Pelican Island Wilderness" and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-197), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

This bill, S. 126, is identical to S. 3343 of the 90th Congress which was favorably reported by the committee and unanimously passed by the Senate, but which did not receive House consideration. S. 126 would designate a wilderness area of about 403 acres of the Pelican Island, National Wildlife Refuge in Florida as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

BACKGROUND

President Theodore Roosevelt, by an Executive order of March 13, 1903, established the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge—

the first refuge of a system that has since grown to be the most far-reaching and comprehensive wildlife resource management program in the history of mankind. It is located in Indian River County, Fla., between the towns of Sebastian and Wabasso, some 75 miles north of West Palm Beach. The refuge area islands extend for several miles along the east side of the Indian River north of the Wabasso Bridge.

Visitor use of the islands proper must be held to a minimum throughout the year to avoid conflict with colonial bird nesting, which is the primary refuge objective. Opportunities for public enjoyment of the wildlife resources and water oriented recreation will be provided in the surrounding waters.

A public hearing proposal was conducted by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Vero Beach, Fla., on April 5, 1967. Testimony was unanimously in favor of the wilderness proposal. The primary reason given for supporting the wilderness proposal included protection of colonial birds and their nesting and feeding habitat; protection of estuarine and fisheries resources; long-range preservation of natural areas for scenic, esthetic, and ecological values; preservation vital to long-range social and economic interests of citizens of Indian River County; and preservation of Pelican Island Refuge because of its historical value as the Nation's first national wildlife refuge.

DESCRIPTION

The wilderness area proposal includes all islands within Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge within T. 31 S., R. 39 E., Tallahassee meridian. The islands are Roseate, Pelican, Roosevelt, Horseshoe, North Horseshoe, Long, David, Plug, North, and South Oyster, Preachers, Middle, Nelson, Pauls, and the four small islands designated as Egret Island.

A portion of the refuge is on the mainland, but this part was cut up by a mosquito control project before being added to the refuge. It contains numerous roads and is, therefore, not included in the proposal.

RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reports favorably on S. 126 and recommends early enactment.

COST

No additional budgetary expenditures are involved in enactment of S. 126.

DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE MONOMOY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AS WILDERNESS

The bill (S. 1652) to designate certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Mass., as wilderness was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1652

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts, which comprise about two thousand six hundred acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Monomoy Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August 1967, are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the "Monomoy Wilderness" and shall be administered by the

Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-198), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

This bill, S. 1652, is the same as S. 3425 of the 90th Congress which the committee favorably reported and the Senate passed without opposition. The bill did not receive House consideration. S. 1652 would designate the 2,600-acre Monomoy Island, located in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge in Barnstable County, Mass., as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

BACKGROUND

Monomoy is a roadless island extending about 9 miles south from the elbow of Cape Cod, in the town of Chatham, Barnstable County, Mass. It was established on June 1, 1944, as part of the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, all but some 4 acres of the island having been acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (45 Stat. 1222), as amended (16 U.S.C. 715 et seq.). Boston, Mass., and Providence, R.I., are about 100 miles from Monomoy Island.

DESCRIPTION

The Monomoy Wilderness proposal is a barrier beach island located 9 miles south of Cape Cod in the town of Chatham, Barnstable County, Mass. Bounded on the west by Nantucket Sound and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, the island varies from one-fourth to 1½ miles in width and is separated from the mainland by a shallow waterway about one-half mile wide. The exterior boundaries of the wilderness proposal are all lands on Monomoy Island to the line of mean low tide which coincides with the national wildlife refuge boundary around the island.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge has been managed as a wild area since its establishment. There are not improved roads on the island. No changes in management are envisioned if the island is designated as wilderness. The laws and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior governing the management and administration of the island as a national wildlife refuge will continue to apply. Such laws and regulations provide for public uses such as hunting and other wildlife oriented forms of outdoor enjoyment, as well as other necessary wildlife refuge management programs.

The Department of the Army is currently studying the feasibility of a project for navigation for Pleasant Bay and tributary waters, Massachusetts. The proposed project would include the closing of the gap between Monomoy Island and Nauset Beach. The wilderness proposal would not preclude the planning and construction of this project. The Department of the Interior would expect to work closely with the Department of the Army if the project is authorized.

Of the approximately 4 acres of Monomoy Island in private ownership, 2 acres contain private summer camps and 2 acres are owned by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. These inholdings will be acquired. Until they are acquired it will be necessary to allow access to the inholdings via over-the-sand vehicles. National wildlife refuge administration of the island will require the retention of two existing buildings and the use of an over-the-sand vehicle for administrative and public safety purposes.

A permanent staff is required to administer the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge. Pres-

ent and future staffing requirements for the refuge will not be adjusted because of designation of Monomoy Island as wilderness.

If the island should join the mainland at some future date, the Monomoy Wilderness would be delineated by a fence.

THE HORSE IS KICKING STILL

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, since the Nixon administration decided to close 59 Job Corps centers, including the Kicking Horse Center near Ronan, Mont., and pledged to provide "constructive alternatives" for the trainees affected, the senior Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD) and I have been working hard to insure that the alternative in Montana is "constructive."

The Kicking Horse Job Corps center is the only Job Corps center truly oriented to the training of Indian youth. Montanans were happy with it and it seemed to be on the threshold of its greatest contribution. Either the administration did not know that, or, if it knew, did not choose to consider it when the order was issued to close the centers. Kicking Horse will be "phased out" as a Job Corps center on June 30.

Senator MANSFIELD and I felt that the decision was unacceptable. So did hundreds of Montanans, including the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation on which the center is located. We began to convey the concern of Montanans to the authorities.

As a result, the Department of Labor has proposed to establish the "Northwest Indian Manpower Skills Center" to operate in the Kicking Horse facilities. Senator MANSFIELD and I still are concerned about the proposal and we want now to enter into the RECORD communications that express our concern and in which we receive certain assurances.

I ask unanimous consent that copies of correspondence between Senator MANSFIELD, me, and the Labor Department be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,
Washington, D.C., April 10, 1969.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I was deeply disturbed to read in today's newspapers, April 10, that the Administration plans to close a large number of Job Corps camps on very short notice. If these reports are accurate, and this is the only source of information I have, the action seems to have been taken without proper consultation with the Congress and the personnel in the field who are responsible for administering the Job Corps camps.

Sudden closing of the three camps in my State has brought immediate pleas from Anaconda, Hamilton, Ronan, and other points in western Montana. This sudden decision will spread disillusionment among recruits whose training is abruptly terminated and will be a disappointment and economic blow to thousands of communities not only in Montana but the entire Nation. These people have worked hard to make camps in their area a success. What started out in many instances to be a rather difficult situation has developed into a fine working relationship between all concerned.

S. 1519

MAY 26, 1969

AN ACT

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “National Commission on
4 Libraries and Information Science Act”.

6 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and
7 information services adequate to meet the needs of the people
8 of the United States are essential to achieve national goals
9 and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational re-
10 sources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with

1 State and local governments and public and private agencies
2 in assuring optimum provision of such services.

3 ESTABLISHMENT

4 SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established, in the Office
5 of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education,
6 and Welfare, a National Commission on Libraries and In-
7 formation Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Com-
8 mission").

9 (b) The Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
10 fare shall provide the Commission with necessary admin-
11 istrative services.

12 CONTRIBUTIONS

13 SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept
14 in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests
15 of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the
16 functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests,
17 after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the
18 donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United
19 States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treas-
20 urer of the United States shall enter them in a special ac-
21 count to the credit of the National Commission on Libraries
22 and Information Science for the purposes in each case
23 specified.

FUNCTIONS

1
2 SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary
3 responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans
4 for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies
5 on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that
6 responsibility, the Commission shall—

7 (1) advise the President and the Congress on the
8 implementation of national policy by such statements,
9 presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

10 (2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the
11 library and informational needs of the Nation, including
12 the special library and informational needs of rural areas
13 and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived
14 persons, and the means by which these needs may be
15 met through information centers, through the libraries
16 of elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of
17 higher education, and through public, research, special,
18 and other types of libraries;

19 (3) appraise the adequacy of library and informa-
20 tion resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness
21 of library and information science programs;

22 (4) develop or recommend overall plans for meet-
23 ing national library and informational needs and for the

1 coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local
2 levels taking into consideration all of the library and
3 information resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

4 (5) advise Federal, State, local, and private agen-
5 cies regarding library and information sciences;

6 (6) promote research and development activities
7 which will extend and improve the Nation's library and
8 information-handling capability as essential links in the
9 national communications networks; and

10 (7) submit through the Secretary of Health, Edu-
11 cation, and Welfare to the President and the Congress
12 (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on
13 its activities during the preceding fiscal year.

14 (b) The Commission is authorized (1) to contract with
15 Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to
16 carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and (2)
17 to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and
18 records as it deems appropriate.

19 (c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct
20 such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropri-
21 ate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

22 (d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the ex-
23 tent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the
24 Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP

1
2 SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the
3 Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by
4 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the
5 Senate. Not less than five members of the Commission shall
6 be professional librarians or information specialists, and the
7 remainder shall be persons having special competence or in-
8 terest in the needs of our society for library and information
9 services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with
10 respect to the technological aspects of library and informa-
11 tion services and sciences. One of the members of the Com-
12 mission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of
13 the Commission. The terms of office of members of the Com-
14 mission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office
15 of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of
16 enactment of this Act and shall expire three at the end of one
17 year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three
18 years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of
19 five years, as designated by the President at the time of
20 appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy
21 occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his
22 predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the
23 remainder of such term.

1 (b) Members of the Commission who are not in the
2 regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while
3 attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or
4 otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be
5 entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secre-
6 tary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such
7 service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United
8 States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on
9 the business of the Commission away from their homes or
10 regular places of business, they may be allowed travel ex-
11 penses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, and author-
12 ized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for per-
13 sons employed intermittently in the Government service.

14 (c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, with-
15 out regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code,
16 covering appointments in the competitive service, such pro-
17 fessional and technical personnel as may be necessary to
18 enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

19 (2) The Commission may procure, without regard to
20 the civil service or classification laws, temporary and inter-
21 mittent services of such personnel as are necessary to the
22 extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States
23 Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time
24 of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5,
25 United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serv-

1 ing on the business of the Commission away from their homes
2 or regular places of business they may be allowed travel
3 expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as author-
4 ized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for per-
5 sons employed intermittently in the Government service.

6 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

7 SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
8 \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$750,-
9 000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each
10 succeeding fiscal year for the purposes of carrying out the
11 provisions of this Act.

Passed the Senate May 23, 1969.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1519

AN ACT

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

MAY 26, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of April 20, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 62

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HIGHLIGHT: Rep. Howard favored cutback on "outrageous farm subsidies."

HOUSE

1. LIBRARIES; INFORMATION. Passed with amendment S. 1519 (substituting the language of H. R. 10666), to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. H. R. 10666 indefinitely postponed due to passage of S. 1519. pp. H3253-62

2. RECLAMATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 780, to authorize the Interior Dept. to construct, operate and maintain the Merlin division, Rogue River Basin project, Oreg. pp. H3263-7

Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 9854, to authorize the Interior Dept. to construct, operate, and maintain the East Greenacres unit, Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho. pp. H3267-9

3. FOOD LABELING. Rep. Farbstein discussed his proposed bill which would require the open dating of packaged foods, and inserted the coding system of certain chain stores. pp. H3280-8
4. TRAVEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 14685, to amend the International Travel Act of 1961, as amended, in order to improve the balance of payments by further promoting travel to the U. S. p.H3303

SENATE

5. FAMILY ASSISTANCE. Sen. Ribicoff submitted and discussed his proposed amendments to H. R. 16311, the welfare reform proposal. pp. S5954-7
6. VETERANS' LOANS. Received from Veterans' Administration a draft of proposed legislation to remove time limitations on the duration of eligibility of veterans for guaranteed and direct loans; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. p. S5965
7. PUBLIC WORKS. Received from the Secretary of Commerce a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations for titles I through IV through fiscal year 1971; to Public Works Committee. p. S5965
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Cotton, Baker, Bellmon, Prouty, and Hansen spoke in defense of Secretary of Commerce Stans' position in regard to our foreign trade policy. pp. S6031-5
9. ADJOURNED until Thurs., April 23, 1970. p. S6035

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. GRAIN; TRANSPORTATION. S. 3742, by Sen. Bellmon, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency payments in order to avoid waste, spoilage, or contamination of agricultural grain during periods when customary transportation facilities are unavailable; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author p. S5967
11. PESTICIDES; WILDLIFE. H. R. 17098, by Rep. Dellenback, to provide for advance notice to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and certain State agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.
12. WATER POLLUTION. H. R. 17099, by Rep. Fallon, to provide for construction of contained dredged spoil disposal facilities for the Great Lakes and connecting channels; to Public Works Committee.
13. FEDERAL AID. H. R. 17112, by Rep. Roth, to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs; to Government Operations Committee.

of the Interior that such failure was the result of error or neglect on the part of the Department of the Interior, or where any lease has been or is hereafter terminated automatically by operation of law under this section for failure to pay rental on or before the anniversary date, but within twenty days after such date it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that such failure was either justifiable or not due to a lack of reasonable diligence on the part of the lessee, the Secretary may reinstate the lease if—

"(1) a petition for reinstatement, together with the required rental, including back rental accruing from the date of termination of the lease, is filed with the Secretary; and

"(2) no valid lease has been issued affecting any of the lands covered by the terminated lease prior to the filing of said petition. The Secretary shall not issue any new lease affecting any of the lands covered by such terminated lease for a reasonable period, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by him. In any case where a reinstatement of a terminated lease is granted under this subsection and the Secretary finds that the reinstatement of such lease will not afford the lessee a reasonable opportunity to continue operations under the lease, the Secretary may, at his discretion, extend the term of such lease for such period as he deems reasonable: *Provided*, That (A) such extension shall not exceed a period equivalent to the time beginning when the lessee knew or should have known of the termination and ending on the date the Secretary grants such petition; (B) such extension shall not exceed a period equal to the unexpired portion of the lease or any extension thereof remaining at the date of termination; and (C) when the reinstatement occurs after the expiration of the term or extension thereof the lease may be extended from the date the Secretary grants the petition."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, after "lease" insert ", or in any decision affecting the lease."

Page 2, line 5, after "bill" insert "or decision".

Page 2, line 6, strike out "figure or bill" and insert in lieu thereof "figure, bill, or decision".

Page 2, line 7, after "deficiency," strike out the remainder of the sentence and insert in lieu thereof "such lease shall not automatically terminate unless (1) a new lease had been issued prior to the date of this Act or (2) the lessee fails to pay the deficiency within the period prescribed in a notice of deficiency sent to him by the Secretary."

Page 2, beginning on line 14, through page 3, line 6, strike out all of subsection (c) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) Where any lease has been or is hereafter terminated automatically by operation of law under this section for failure to pay on or before the anniversary date the full amount of rental due, but such rental was paid on or tendered within 20 days thereafter, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that such failure was either justifiable or not due to a lack of reasonable diligence on the part of the lessee, the Secretary may reinstate the lease if—"

Page 3, line 13, strike out "The Secretary shall not issue" and all the language through page 4, line 8, and insert in lieu thereof language identical to the language stricken but printed as a part of subsection (c) rather than paragraph (2).

The committee amendments were agreed to.

(Mr. ASPINALL (at the request of Mr. Saylor) was granted permission to ex-

tend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today, S. 1193, is designed to prevent the automatic termination of Federal oil and gas leases where such terminations are the result of errors of the Federal Government or, in other cases, where the errors were made by the lessee but were justifiable or not due to a lack of reasonable diligence.

Since 1954, when the Mineral Leasing Act was amended, Federal oil and gas leases have terminated automatically upon failure of a lessee to pay either the full amount of the rental due or to pay it timely. The Department of the Interior interpreted this amendment in the strictest sense. It has held that, even where the lessee paid the full amount indicated in a bill issued by the Government, and the bill was in error and resulted in a deficiency, the lease terminated. In other cases where rental was mailed in ample time but the mail was unavoidably delayed, due to such things as fires, earthquakes, storms, or plane or train disasters, and the rental was even 1 day late, the lease was also terminated. A deficiency of even a few cents, in rental payments amounting to several thousand dollars, was likewise held to terminate the lease. In other words, no matter what the cause or how justifiable the error, if the full amount of the rental was not received on time, in a particular office of the Bureau of Land Management, the oil and gas lease was cancelled. There were absolutely no exceptions.

As might well be expected, this harsh interpretation resulted in numerous private and public relief bills. Congress partially corrected this situation in 1962 by providing relief for cases occurring between 1954 and 1962. It was thought at that time that many of the inadvertent errors, particularly errors in billing by the Government, could be greatly reduced or eliminated. This has not proven to be the case. Errors in billing by the Government continue as do delays in the mail and other unavoidable errors. Inadvertent and justifiable mistakes on the part of the lessees also continue. These may be due to the illness of a lessee or to other reasons. In any event, each year numerous private relief bills are introduced. The majority of these that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has reviewed warrant relief. Each year the committee has recommended and Congress has taken favorable action on numerous private relief bills. As I recall, we have brought bills before this body where the rental was short by 15 cents or 20 cents and in many cases the shortage was a few dollars or less. In other situations the rental was mailed in ample time but the letter was misdirected to the wrong office. These are some of the situations that this proposed bill would eliminate.

Under section 1 of the bill if the rental is received on time but is deficient by a small amount or is paid in accordance with a bill issued by the Department and that bill was in error and ceased the deficiency, the lessee must be notified by the Secretary of the Interior and if the

lessee pays the back rental, the lease does not automatically terminate. This provision will take care of small deficiencies in rental payments by the lessee and any error in billing by the Government.

Section 2 deals with leases which have terminated for a deficiency in rental or for a late payment. In these situations if the back rental is paid within 20 days the lessee may petition the Secretary to reinstate the lease. A reinstatement under this section is not automatic. The Secretary must carefully examine each case and authorize reinstatement only when he is fully satisfied that such action is justified.

The committee is aware that the 20-day limitation on reinstatement of leases will mean that a small percentage of cases, otherwise deserving, will not be afforded relief. There will be a few situations where the back rental is not paid within this time. However, some time limitation is necessary on reinstatements to adequately protect the public interest. The 20-day limitation adopted will do this.

This legislation is needed to give the Secretary of the Interior a certain amount of discretionary authority to reinstate leases and to relieve Congress of the burden of considering many individual private relief bills.

I recommend its enactment.

I would like to add, Mr. Speaker, that essentially similar legislation passed both the House and Senate last Congress. However, a conference was not called to resolve the relatively minor differences and further action was not taken.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Speaker, this concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ACT

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 10666) to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 10666

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act."

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

SEC. 3. There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 4. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Com-

mission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of the economically, socially, or culturally deprived, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nations library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

(6) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 1 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(7) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 6 (a) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall

expire three at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including travel-time, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, and authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, with out regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including travel-time, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for each succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be appropriated by the Congress for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 84]

Adair	Biaggi	Buchanan
Addabbo	Blackburn	Cabell
Alexander	Blatnik	Carey
Aspinall	Bow	Casey
Baring	Brock	Celler
Barrett	Brooks	Chappell
Belcher	Brown, Calif.	Chisholm
Bevill	Brown, Mich.	Clancy

Clark	Hagan	Philbin
Clay	Haley	Pickle
Conte	Halpern	Podell
Conyers	Hansen, Idaho	Pollock
Cowger	Harrington	Powell
Crane	Harvey	Price, Ill.
Culver	Hastings	Pryor, Ark.
Dawson	Hébert	Pucinski
Dickinson	Heckler, Mass.	Rarick
Diggs	Helstoski	Rees
Dingell	Hollifield	Rivers
Dorn	Hosmer	Roe
Downing	Hunt	Rooney, N.Y.
Dulski	Jacobs	Rosenthal
Dwyer	Jarman	Rostenkowski
Eckhardt	Jones, N.C.	Roybal
Edmondson	Karth	Ruppe
Edwards, La.	Kee	St Germain
Eilberg	Kirwan	St. Onge
Evans, Colo.	Kleppe	Sandman
Fallon	Koch	Satterfield
Farbstein	Lennon	Scheuer
Fascell	Long, La.	Schneebeli
Feighan	Lowenstein	Shipley
Fish	Lujan	Snyder
Foley	Lukens	Springer
Ford,	McCarthy	Stanton
William D.	McDonald,	Steiger, Wis.
Fountain	Mich.	Stephens
Fraser	McMillan	Stubblefield
Frelinghuysen	Mailliard	Taft
Frey	Mann	Teague, Calif.
Fulton, Pa.	May	Tunney
Fulton, Tenn.	Melcher	Udall
Galifianakis	Mize	Ullman
Gallagher	Mollohan	Van Deerlin
Gaydos	Montgomery	Waggonner
Gettys	Moorhead	Waldie
Giamo	Morse	Watkins
Gibbons	Morton	Watson
Gilbert	Nelsen	Watts
Goldwater	Nix	Whalley
Green, Oreg.	O'Hara	White
Green, Pa.	Ottinger	Wilson, Bob
Griffin	Patman	Wolf
Grover	Patten	Wright
Gude	Pepper	Wylder

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 266 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ACT

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the bill H.R. 10666 was thoroughly considered by the committee and the Select Subcommittee on Education headed by our colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAs), who conducted the hearings and, in my judgment, wrote a bill which deserves the praise and the support of every Member of this body.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation was reported favorably by the full committee to the House of Representatives on May 14, 1969—almost a year ago. It was reported by the committee without a dissenting vote. During this period of time I have endeavored to discover whether or not there is any opposition to the legislation. Mr. Speaker, I find none. To the contrary I find almost universal support for this legislation.

The legislation is an outgrowth of extensive study conducted by the National Advisory Committee on Libraries appointed by the President in September 1966. One of the chief recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Libraries was "the establishment of a continuing Federal planning agency."

The major function of this Commission will be the overall planning and recommendation to Federal and other public and nonpublic libraries and information services of ways and means of sharing resources and developing new capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, we are all deeply concerned about making services and programs conducted by the Government in all fields more effective and more responsive to actual needs. We are concerned about eliminating duplication, overlapping, and waste. The establishment of a permanent Commission with long-range planning goals, a Commission that can advise on how best to coordinate and provide for an interchange between different library systems and information services of material can make Federal dollars expended in the library services field go much further in meeting the public need for a wide range of library type information.

Mr. Speaker, many experts in this field have given their support to this legislation and invite my colleagues attention to the hearings and committee report where their views are set further in detail.

In summary, H.R. 10666 would authorize the establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as an independent agency of the Government. The Commission would be composed of 15 members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members would be library and information experts and the remainder would be persons with special competence and interest in this field. The Commission would have the following responsibilities:

First. Advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy;

Second. Conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the library and informational needs of the economically, socially, or culturally disadvantaged, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers and libraries;

Third. Evaluate current resources and programs;

Fourth. Develop overall plans for meeting these needs, and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels;

Fifth. Promote research and development activities which will extend the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications network;

Sixth. Submit to the President and Congress—not later than January 1 of each year—a report on its activities; and

Seventh. Publish other reports and materials as it deems appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge enactment of H.R. 10666. As I have stated this bill is the fruit of the work of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries which was established by President Johnson in 1966 and headed by Douglas M. Knight, president of Duke University. The Commission held 11 meetings and, in addition, conducted 12 hearings in various

parts of the Nation. The Commission also developed more than a dozen special studies of various aspects of library service.

In winding up the work of the Advisory Commission, its Chairman pointed out that: "The work we have started can evolve most meaningfully through the combined efforts of many existing and evolving entities, coordinated by the overall planning efforts of our recommended National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. There must be continuing, coordinated study and action in the years ahead—it is an ongoing, never-ending venture."

In my judgment the bill should be passed unanimously.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, while I demanded the second, which was ordered, I ask unanimous consent that control of the time be transferred to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REID).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS), the chairman of the committee, to page 6 of the bill:

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular place of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Are those to be employed under the terms of this bill to be Federal employees?

Mr. PERKINS. They are intended to be intermittent employees. Some of them may be permanent Federal employees and others may be not. If the Commission deemed it wise to employ someone with a special skill and he was not a regular civil service employee, they would have the authority to do so.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that distinction.

Mr. PERKINS. I figured he would have the authority.

Mr. GROSS. But the permanent employees, as set forth on page 5—are they to be Federal employees?

Mr. PERKINS. These are the employees of the Commission. They may or may not be permanent. As members of the Commission, they could be permanent or they may not be.

Mr. GROSS. What was the intent of the committee?

Mr. PERKINS. The intent of the committee was to give the Commission the

latitude necessary to carry out its functions.

Mr. GROSS. This is to be a permanent Commission?

Mr. PERKINS. This is a permanent Commission.

Mr. GROSS. Are they not to have permanent employees?

Mr. PERKINS. I would think there would be permanent employees. There may be others that may not be permanent employees.

Mr. GROSS. Then why did the committee fail to conform to the public law which requires that in the establishment of a new Commission, a new agency, or a new department of Government, the number of employees, their duties, their pay, and an estimate of the man-hours of work be set forth?

Nowhere in this bill or in the report—particularly in the report—is there any such conformance with the public law.

Mr. PERKINS. We set this up as an independent agency, and the Commission has the latitude to determine the number of employees needed, and in cooperation with the civil service law, they would make that determination.

Mr. GROSS. Apparently I am not coming through loud and clear to the chairman of the committee. The public law requires that in the establishment of a new agency of the Government, there be an estimate of the number of employees, job descriptions, compensations, and an estimate of the man-hours of work that will be required. There has been no conformance with the public law in this report.

Mr. PERKINS. I think we comply with the laws here. We set up an independent Commission, and they have got to have latitude to hire an employee, the personnel needed to carry out their functions.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman show me where there has been any conformance with the public law in this report? I do not want to spend all my life on this subject, but will the gentleman show me where it is to be found in the report?

Mr. PERKINS. It is not in the report, but it is intended that we adhere to the civil service laws for every permanent employee.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman a further question. There is a two-sentence statement on the part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I do not know whether it is in support of this legislation or not. I think this is the strangest communication from a vitally affected agency of the Government that I have ever read in a report.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, the position of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is that they support a national advisory commission, called here the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. They did not agree with the Committee on Education and Labor which establishes a commission independent of and not within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Health Educa-

tion, and Welfare Department wanted to have the commission located in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Iowa 5 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, then why was it not so stated in the report?

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, I think it is very clear, if the gentleman will look at the hearings. As a matter of fact, in my own remarks I shall certainly allude to that fact.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield very briefly to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, there is no necessity for the report to deal in particulars, as the gentleman from Iowa has suggested. We have a ceiling here of \$500,000. The commission has never come into existence. The Commission when it is appointed, will make the determination as to the number of employees, those who will be needed as permanent employees, and whether some will be placed just on a per diem basis for special assistance.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has already said that some of these will be permanent employees. Let me say to the gentleman, the amount of money has nothing to do with conforming to the public law, which requires a statement such as I previously set forth in the establishment of a new agency, department, or commission of Government.

Of course, the Appropriations Committee could cut that amount and thereby hold down the employment. We are all aware of that.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Manpower of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mr. HENDERSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This is not clear to me, and I believe the record should be made clear as to whether or not the allocation for the permanent employees of the Commission, who will be Federal Government employees and within the supergrade levels of 16, 17, and 18, will be made by the Civil Service Commission under the usual and known procedures understood by the subcommittee on which the gentleman in the well and I serve, or whether or not the Commission will appoint them without regard to the civil service lists and the procedures followed by the Civil Service Commission.

I certainly cannot tell, from the report.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, neither the gentleman from North Carolina nor the gentleman from Iowa can tell from the report on this bill because there is no estimate and, therefore, no indication of the number.

Mr. HENDERSON. If the gentleman will yield further, perhaps an answer from the committee chairman or the sponsor of the bill could clarify this, in the absence of that clarification.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Just for an answer to this simple question: Are they going to get the supergrades from the Civil Service Commission, or how do they propose to get them?

Mr. PERKINS. Let me answer the distinguished gentleman. I have seen dozens of pieces of legislation brought to the floor just like this legislation.

On page 5 of the report, at the bottom of the page, we say the Commission is authorized to appoint "without regard to provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service."

Mr. GROSS. Yes; I can read.

Mr. PERKINS. That is such personnel as may be necessary.

Mr. GROSS. Please do not take all of my time.

Mr. PERKINS. That is to make sure that they have the latitude to procure the personnel who can carry out the job.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, that is no answer to the question propounded by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HENDERSON).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding.

I simply want to substantiate the lack of compliance with Public Law 86-910 as required in the report of the committee. Insofar as the Librarian of Congress is concerned, in the last paragraph of his letter, on page 5 of the report, he quotes exactly the same sentence with regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code as the gentleman from Kentucky, and says that he doubts if they would be eligible for Federal benefits such as the life insurance, retirement, and so on.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. HALL. Although his—the Librarian of Congress—interest in this is not the same as our interest, in that he is interested only in whether they could recruit personnel for this Commission. I submit that the seven reasons listed should themselves automatically be handled by the Library of Congress.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Kentucky says they may be permanent employees or they may be intermittent employees, but he says there are going to be some permanent employees, which the Librarian of Congress does not say.

Mr. HALL. If they are intermittent employees they will not be eligible except under the clause for the per diem rate which, as he says in his own statement, amounts to \$136 a day, plus expenses. If they are permanent employees they are certainly not eligible for that rate of pay.

Mr. PERKINS. I will agree with that statement by Dr. HALL.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I could support a bill that provided for a temporary commission to make a 2 or 3 year study and offer recommendations for the improvement of the Nation's library facilities in connection with educational resources and information. But

I have no intention of establishing in perpetuity another national commission with open end authority as to spending and employment. This can very well be opening the door to empire building at its worst.

This bill should never have been brought to the House floor under suspension of the rules which precludes the offering of a single amendment. Moreover, there is nothing to indicate that the administration supports this legislation. Although it authorizes a fiscal year appropriation of \$500,000, those Members of the House who believe in fiscal responsibility should take note of the fact that there is not one word of approval or endorsement from the Bureau of the Budget.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAs).

(Mr. BRADEMAs asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House, H.R. 10666, to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, comes to the House from the Committee on Education and Labor with a unanimous vote of that committee.

I believe it is significant that there was no opposition to the bill.

Moreover, 25 Members of that committee of both parties are cosponsors of the bill we are today considering. I wish to express my appreciation to those Members of our committee for their cosponsorship of this bill.

In particular, they are the distinguished chairman of the committee (Mr. PERKINS) the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee which handled this bill, the gentleman from New York (Mr. REID), as well as Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. CAREY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. AYRES, Mr. QUIE, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LANDGREBE, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho and myself.

The list is limited to 25 only because the rules of the House so limit the sponsorship of a given bill. In all fairness to other Members who have also given their support to this legislation, I should mention H.R. 10667, an identical bill to the one under consideration, which bears the names of the gentleman from New York (Mr. POBELL), the gentlemen from Kentucky (Mr. STUBBLEFIELD and Mr. WATTS), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), and the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. MAY). These distinguished colleagues are also sponsors of the bill which, I hope the House will approve today.

Mr. Speaker, I recite these names in order to indicate the broad support for the bill before us.

Mr. Speaker, establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science would fulfill one of the major recommendations of the National

Advisory Commission on Libraries which was initiated by President Johnson in 1966, under the chairmanship of Douglas Knight, former president of Duke University.

That Commission, after some 20 months of hearings and careful study of the Nation's library needs, resources, and problems, made its report to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on July 1, 1968.

The report of the Advisory Commission dealt with a number of the basic problems facing libraries and library users in our country, but central to its recommendations was the following paragraph:

In order to implement and further develop the national policy of library services for the nation's needs, the most important single measure that can be undertaken is the establishment of a continual Federal planning agency. It is noteworthy that almost all representatives of library, scholarly, scientific and other professional associations who testified before the National Advisory Commission on Libraries gave high priority in their recommendations to the creation of such a Federal planning agency.

The bill before the House today would create a 15-member National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commission members would be appointed for 5-year staggered terms, with the terms of three members expiring each year. They would be paid only on a "when actually employed" basis.

The Commission is established as an independent agency within the executive branch, and not as I indicated in my colloquy with the gentleman from Iowa as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare requested within that Department, but is authorized to obtain administrative support services from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with the Department to be reimbursed out of the funds appropriated for the Commission. The Commission is made independent in order to enable it to speak its views freely, and not serve as a rubber stamp for any particular executive agency.

The bill authorizes annual appropriations for the expenses of the Commission, not to exceed \$500,000 per year.

The Commission's responsibilities will lie in the area of planning, conducting research on the Nation's library and information needs, evaluation of resources and programs presently being brought to bear to fulfill these requirements, and advising the President, Congress, and the library and information science world on what is needed to make these resources adequate to meet our national needs.

The Commission, Mr. Speaker, will not be an operating agency. It will have no control over any of the Federal library or information science programs, nor will it in the slightest degree seek to bring the network of State, local, school, university, and special libraries and information science operations into any sort of single framework. Its role will be advisory.

However, we can expect, from the advice the Commission develops, from the research it conducts, from the insights it

can bring to bear, to emerge with a better system of library services and a more effective and economical use of information resources in the United States.

We hear much about the population explosion, and the fact that by the year 2000 we will have some 300 million people in the United States and the impact of this burgeoning population upon almost everything we do. The simple fact that the number of library users, the number of consumers of information is expanding at an enormous rate, poses serious problems to our libraries and to information science activities generally.

But, an even more pressing problem is the knowledge explosion. Research and creative intellectual activity in every area of human knowledge is proceeding at an unprecedented speed and there can be no question but that the rate of this growth will itself continue to climb.

To make the best possible use of our information resources, to start now to develop plans for coping, not with today's problems alone, but with the problems of tomorrow and next year and the next decade—this will be the primary task of the proposed National Commission.

When the Commission is appointed and after it has begun to bring together the results of the research which it conducts or encourages other agencies and non-governmental entities to conduct, it can make its recommendations to Congress and to the President.

Then, armed with a thoughtful and well-grounded view of the overall needs of the Nation and of all the technological possibilities, Congress will be better equipped to make whatever changes need to be made in the legislation on which present Federal library activities and library support programs are based.

The establishment now of the National Commission may very well, Mr. Speaker, save us many, many times its small cost in future years as we give thought to extending and perhaps amending such legislation as the Library Services and Construction Act, title II of the Higher Education Act, and title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and titles III and IX of the National Defense Education Act, and the legislation establishing the Library of Congress, the National Medical Library, and the National Agricultural Library.

But the results of the Commission's work will not be valuable to Congress alone. It will be of inestimable worth to the magnificent system of State and local public libraries, to the college and university libraries, to the special libraries, to the law libraries, and to all the various organizations, Federal and non-Federal, public and private, operating in the information science field. These organizations, and consumers of their stores of information, will be the immediate and continuing beneficiaries of the research and planning the Commission undertakes and the recommendations it will make.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to make two other points. First, with regard to the membership of the Commission. The bill provides that five of the 15 members shall be librarians or information scientists.

I was deeply impressed during the hearings on this legislation to note, not only from the witnesses who testified, but in many of the letters we received, the strong endorsement by the library and information science professions themselves of the concept that the Commission should not be dominated by those professions. The bill does set aside one-third of the seats on the Commission for those professions, and their professional input to the work of the Commission will be invaluable. But the Commission will be taking a broader view of library and information science needs. It will not, as the report says, be talking for these professions to the Nation, but for the public about these professions.

I want, therefore, to commend the librarians and information scientists who testified before our committee for emphasizing the fact that it is the user, and not the supplier of knowledge, whose interests must be kept paramount.

My final point is a personal one. I would not try to select one outstanding name among the 20 distinguished Americans who served on the National Advisory Committee on Libraries, and to extend to him any special share of the credit for the work done by that Commission. These 20 men and women, educators, librarians, information scientists, and civic leaders, each deserves immeasurable credit for their contributions. But one member of that Commission, who also served as a witness before our committee, does merit special mention in this place at this hour. I refer, of course, to our former colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Carl Elliott.

Those of us who had the great good fortune to serve with Carl Elliott during his years in the House know of the unexcelled contribution he made here to Federal library activities. The recommendation of the National Advisory Commission, which this bill seeks to implement, comes to the House with the strong support of Carl Elliott. There are not many things I can say which speak more persuasively for this bill than that.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADEMAS. I am glad to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Indiana who recommended this section 6(c)(1) that the committee appoint in the competitive service without regard to the provisions of title V, United States Code, the professional and technical personnel? I presume these are permanent employees of the commission?

Mr. BRADEMAS. I cannot tell the gentleman whether any particular person recommended the section to which he refers because this was in the draft bill which was originally put together by the staff, but I can tell the gentleman that it is not, in response to his earlier question, the intention of our committee to stipulate that permanent employees of the commission should not be subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil

Service Commission, which I think is the gentleman's concern.

Mr. HENDERSON. I thank the gentleman for his response.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 10666, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

(Mr. REID of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, the establishment of this Commission as a continuing Federal planning agency was the principal recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries which submitted its report to the President in October 1968.

"Libraries are the banks of our educational system," President Nixon reminded the Nation when he opened National Library Week in 1969. "They are a summing up of past achievement and a stimulant to future progress," the President continued, adding that "never have our libraries played a more important role in our campaign against ignorance and for fullness of educational opportunity."

The enactment of H.R. 10666, Mr. Speaker, will affirm, in the language of the bill, "that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to meet national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources, and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services."

The bill establishes a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science which would have the primary responsibility for developing overall plans to meet the needs of the American people for library and information services, and for advising public and private agencies on the recommended policies it has developed.

The National Commission would carry out these responsibilities by analyzing the informational needs of the Nation, including the special needs for library and informational services of the economically, socially, and culturally disadvantaged; by determining how these needs may best be met; by evaluating current resources and programs; by promoting necessary research and development activities; by developing overall plans for meeting needs for library and information services, which would include coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels; and by advising Congress and the President of the extent to which national policies are being carried out.

The Commission would be composed of 15 members appointed by the President and confirmed by the other body. Five would be librarians or information specialists. One member would be designated as chairman, and each appointee would serve for 5 years, with three seats filled each year.

The bill would authorize an appropriation of \$500,000 for the next fiscal year and the same amount for subsequent years.

In testimony before the Select Subcommittee on Education just a year ago, Roger H. McDonough, president of the American Library Association, indicated the ALA's support of the legislation. Referring to the report of the Advisory Commission, he said that its "first and most important single recommendation that must be implemented is the establishment of a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal agency for broad planning and coordination."

Mr. McDonough continued:

The need of the Nation for library services and resources is bigger than what is encompassed in the legislation already in effect and programs in operation. The Commission will not be a new layer placed on existing layers of governmental activity. It will instead be concerned with evaluating all library and information activities both within and without the government and proposing measures to mitigate deficiencies found to exist.

Mr. Speaker, I would particularly like to call attention to the bipartisan character of this legislation and to thank the Chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAS), for his unstinting helpfulness throughout, and to note that this bill has been introduced and strongly supported by Mr. AYRES, Mr. QUIE, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. ESCH, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LANDGREBE, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, among others.

Finally, I would note that one of the distinguished members of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries was a constituent of mine, Mr. Theodore Waller.

Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross), who has made, I think, a very valid point, I would like to assure the gentleman that the conference and any conference report relative to this bill will only be reported back to the House as far as I am concerned if it is fully consistent with Public Law 86-910, and which contains language appropriate thereto.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REID of New York. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for that assurance. Now I would like to ask the gentleman whether this \$500,000 per year appropriation for the funding of this Commission from now into eternity was budgeted?

Mr. REID of New York. The answer to that question is in the negative.

Mr. GROSS. It is not?

Mr. REID of New York. That is my understanding.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REID of New York. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. I note from the report that this bill was reported by the committee on May 14, 1969. That is 11 months ago. I wonder if the gentleman can explain where this bill has been for 11 months?

Mr. REID of New York. It has been pending in the Rules Committee. We had hoped that the bill would have been brought up earlier but it was not, due to the press of the Legislative Calendar.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. But it was reported by the committee a year ago in 1969?

Mr. REID of New York. On May 14, 1969—that is correct.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. So for 11 months it has been somewhere between the committee and the floor?

Mr. REID of New York. That is correct. I share the gentleman's concern. I wish our legislative calendar would move more rapidly on occasion.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. As I read the text of the bill, it is provided that a half million dollars or thereabouts is to be appropriated for the current fiscal year 1970 and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as may be appropriated by the Congress. It is open ended; is that correct?

Mr. REID of New York. That is correct.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. So for all practical purposes, it is wholly an open-ended proposal since you do not expect any appropriation to be made for the current fiscal year?

Mr. REID of New York. I had hoped that there would be an appropriation for the current fiscal year 1970 and subsequently as much as may be appropriated. I do think there is a clear need for this. I would say to the gentleman that the administration feels that there is need for the Library Commission and I would hope that such differences as may exist over this, and budgetary support for this, would be resolved by the conference, if not before.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REID of New York. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. The bill says under "Authorization of appropriations" in section 7, that there are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, which is correct.

Now are we assuming we are authorizing only to this level and that the Commission would still have a half million dollars? Or are we saying that next year we will be asked for \$3 million—six times that amount—because there is one-sixth?

Mr. REID of New York. The amount is \$500,000 for this fiscal year. As I said to the gentleman, I would hope that the differences over the bill would be resolved in conference and with the Budget Bureau, along with agreement on adequate appropriations for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REID of New York. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I would assume, of course, it would not be reasonable to anticipate that the full amount of the authorization for the fiscal year to which the gentleman refers would be appropriated this year, but that we could get

some modest amount of that modest amount to get going on the program.

Mr. REID of New York. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, as one of the cosponsors I want to add one or two words on this bill. The Committee on Education is a very controversial committee in itself, it is interesting to note that this bill came out with a unanimous endorsement.

The thing that we like about it particularly is the fact that we are creating an independent agency here, an agency that will be completely independent and it will make a study of this entire subject in a fair and impartial manner.

It says in one of the key provisions "to appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of the current library and information resources and evaluate the effectiveness of the current library and information science programs."

As important as the subject of libraries is in the field of education, this program has a great deal of merit in the fact we are able through this independent agency to go in and make a complete and thorough study of libraries.

Mr. Speaker, I completely endorse the program. I think it is a progressive bill.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI).

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and am proud to be one of its cosponsors.

I was the principal sponsor of the Library Extension Service Act. It has improved library services immensely in this country. I want to congratulate the chairman of our committee, Mr. PERKINS, for bringing this bill to the floor, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAs), for his initiative in bringing this legislation to the attention of the Congress.

One of the things that is most important about this bill is the fact that we now address ourselves to the question of information services. It is really pathetic, when we consider the question how difficult it is for citizens to get information even though we have the best press, radio and television in the world. Where does a citizen go to get information on the great knowledge explosion which is sweeping the country? We are living in an era when we are witnessing the greatest knowledge explosion in the history of mankind. More scientific journals, more research material is being generated today than ever before in the history of civilization. The whole world is becoming more complex. Yet in community after community, a citizen who tries to keep up with this information for whatever his needs are usually has to rely on the average newspaper "morgue" in his community as his best source of information. He must ask that newspaper's library for information because he can not get it any place else.

I tell you, gentlemen, that this is an historic bill. It addresses itself to the question of trying to provide for the citizens of this country the machinery and the facilities which the citizens and their

children need to get the kind of information they desire.

I think it is a good bill. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues that whatever this Commission finds and whatever this Commission recommends, it is still going to have to come up for final approval by the Congress. This is no blank check to an independent agency to go off in all sorts of directions. This is a bill that sets up responsibilities, guidelines, and directions for the Commission. But the Congress, both through the authorization procedure and through the appropriation procedure continues to have complete control over expenditures, and if I know the mood of this House, I do not think this House will approve any appropriation that will not meet the highest test of the needs of the country.

So I think that this legislation, enabling the creation of this Commission to propose an orderly system of library services and information services, is the most reasonable and intelligent way to approach this problem in an era where there is a great problem of information dissemination.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman has discovered any traits of economy in this House lately, he is more divining than the gentleman from Iowa. I have not discovered the Congress headed on any economy bent.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The gentleman from Iowa himself is a pillar of economy. I listen with great interest every day to what he says here on the subject of economy. The gentleman from Iowa is the greatest example we know of and I might add that very often I follow the gentleman's suggestions for economy.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, but my wishes do not seem to prevail in this case. Let me ask the gentleman if this Commission is to make recommendations, why carry it on into eternity? This is open-ended.

Mr. PUCINSKI. This is a good permanent oversight commission of professional people in this field of library and information services.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute. I say to the Members of the House that, in my judgment, this is a major bill. There is clear need for an overall policy on libraries and information in America.

Progress has been made in providing library services for all Americans:

In the past 4 years, 1,250 public services for all Americans:

In the past 4 years, 1,250 public community libraries were constructed with Federal assistance;

In the last 2 years, more than 20 million people have been added to those served by federally assisted public community libraries;

In the first 3 years of operation of title II of ESEA, 43 million elementary and secondary schoolchildren have been provided with 70 million books and audio

visual teaching aids; 62,000 school libraries have been expanded and 3,600 new ones established;

Some 2,000 college and university libraries have been improved with assistance under the Higher Education Act.

But we still need far greater funding for the years ahead than the House has enacted for the four major library programs for fiscal year 1971. For public library services and construction, elementary and secondary school library resources, and college library resources, we have appropriated less than one-third of the amounts authorized.

Yet, the need for library services and equipment remains great: In 1968, the Office of Education estimated that it would require a lump sum expenditure of \$1.6 billion to stock school libraries optimally. Just to make up the backlog of space required to construct centralized school libraries where they did not exist in 1961 would require \$2.145 billion. About 40,000 schools—or 40 percent of the total of public elementary schools—still lack libraries.

Funds appropriated in fiscal year 1969 provided 9 million books and filmstrips to elementary and secondary school children—or about one book or one filmstrip for every five children participating in the title II program. Yet the standard is three filmstrips per pupil and 10 library books per student—about 50 times what we are now providing. The total number of volumes of books needed to bring school libraries up to standard is estimated to be 425 million.

The National Advisory Commission on Libraries termed "enormous" the needs of schools for books, library materials, staff, and facilities. "The implementation of a national plan to raise elementary and secondary school libraries to full and continuing adequacy," the Commission reported, "will require far better data on school libraries than are now available."

Outside of schools, more than 15 million Americans—or 7 percent of the population—lack access to public library services.

According to a 1965 inventory of library needs, 4-year colleges had a total of 56 million books, while the standard was 104 million books—just about twice as many as college libraries now have. Testimony only last year indicated that 80 percent of the predominantly black 4-year colleges fall below acceptable library standards, and not a single 2-year predominantly black college meets the minimum standard for number of library volumes.

Mr. Speaker, so urgent are the needs for library and information services, and so vital are these services where they are presently available, that we need a continuing body to advise us regularly of gaps, overlaps, and serious unmet needs. Although we have enacted many statutes affecting libraries and information services, we have never been provided with comprehensive information that would enable us to determine the relative needs for Federal action. This is central to education and it is central, I believe, to the quality of our life and our civilization, and I urge support of the bill.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in sup-

port of H.R. 10666, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

This measure is recommended by the House Committee on Education and Labor, of which I am a member, and it enjoys wide support among the library community of this Nation even though one of the functions of the Commission will be to take a critical look at present procedures of our libraries.

We are seeking action on this legislation at a time when the awesome new flood of knowledge and information threatens to engulf us all. Members of Congress are as aware as anyone of the tremendous increase in the volume of reports, books, and other information-containing materials of every description. Our libraries are asked to store this flood of information for us, and then produce specific items on request. Obviously, this is a challenging task, and one that will require our best efforts and ingenuity over the years ahead.

Fortunately, we are also experiencing rapid developments in such technological fields as computer science and electrostatic reproduction. The new technology offers opportunities for libraries to successfully cope with the information flow, if only we take advantage of these advances. The proposed Commission will help greatly in making this utilization possible.

For the first time, this legislation spells out a national library policy which frankly states that our goal is an adequate library system. By voting for the bill we will say: "The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services."

I think that all of us would agree that it will be extremely important for the nation's librarians that Congress go on record in support of this goal. It is imperative that we take full recognition of the role that libraries have, and their contribution to our Nation.

The Commission to be created under the act will have the primary responsibility for developing overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy previously stated. It is worth noting that we have deliberately avoided making the Commission part of any existing agency of government having functions in the library field. As a completely independent entity, it will be able to make recommendations free of undue pressure from any source.

There are many government efforts already underway in this field, and it was felt advisable that these be given advice and direction by a permanent long-range planning agency. The Commission will not take over any of the operational programs now underway, but will serve instead as a coordinating body, seeking to advise the Congress, the

President, and the library and information science professions generally on how to make the best use of existing resources, and on new proposals to add to those resources.

Finally, we have sought to provide membership in the Commission which will bring to bear not only the best talent within the library profession, but the informed thinking of those who use libraries as well. To insure that it is not dominated by the profession, only one-third of its membership may be from the library and information science community.

Ideally, as the report on the bill states, the Commission will serve, not to speak for libraries and information science to the public, but to speak about them, for the public. In short, this legislation will be consumer-oriented, if you will, but will have available the necessary professional input.

The envisioned cost of this legislation is quite modest in view of the potential benefits, and I strongly urge its adoption.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 10666, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences Act.

As this Nation advances to new frontiers of knowledge, it is imperative that we constantly make provision for the orderly and systematic collection and disbursement of information. Never before in recorded history have we been so challenged to process and make available literally mountains of information.

It has become of the highest urgency that new techniques be utilized to store and transmit data. The library has been the traditional place to store such data, but we know now that the old methods of collection and dissemination are inadequate for the current task. It is, therefore, imperative that we have concrete plans for handling the new demands of the information sciences.

This bill fills a pressing need. It is the first attempt to have a national commission address itself to this job, which must be done to meet our current and future library needs. This commission was suggested in the report of the National Advisory Committee on Libraries in 1966. If enacted, this bill will establish such a commission. It will be an independent commission charged with the job of taking a new look at our impending needs in the field of information services.

Before closing, Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAs), the distinguished chairman of the Select Committee on Education for his constructive and able handling of this measure. Mr. BRADEMAs continues to be a leader in the field of education. His imaginative and timely handling of this legislation shows his foresight in dealing with problems that effect our total educational process. He is a credit to his district and a most valued Member of this house.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, one of my first actions in the 91st Congress was the introduction of H.R. 908, to establish a permanent National Commission on Libraries and In-

formation Science. I introduced this legislation to insure continuing inquiry, evaluation, and coordination of our library resources and programs which was begun by the President's Advisory Commission on Libraries.

Shortly thereafter, I joined several of my colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee in introducing a revised version of this legislation.

It must be emphasized that the Commission will not seek to duplicate activities being carried on by other Federal agencies in the library field. Neither will the Commission control or direct the activities of State and local libraries.

The Commission will instead serve as coordinator, and to some extent clearinghouse, for library resources, programs and goals and will make recommendations for improvements in our library services.

I believe this Commission will help all library systems, public and private, do a better job of serving our citizens.

H.R. 10666 would make it possible to interconnect all libraries more closely for the benefit of their users, without infringing on the autonomy or vigor of any individual library.

In an era when the wealth and accessibility of information is vital to progress, I believe a national coordination effort can perform an invaluable service.

Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, the president of the American Council of Learned Societies, stated in his testimony before the committee—

The library and information needs of the nation are so large and critical that a national effort will be needed—an effort that will have to come from both the private and public sectors, on the local, state and federal levels.

I urge the enactment of H.R. 10666 so that we may get underway with the great national effort that is clearly needed if the increasing educational, scientific, industrial, cultural, and recreational needs of our people are to be served by libraries and information systems. Priorities must be selected, plans must be made, and leadership provided. Enactment of this legislation is a first and important step.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 10666.

The question was taken.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 259, nays 11, not voting 160, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—259

Abbott	Andrews, Ala.	Bennett
Abernethy	Andrews,	Berry
Adams	N. Dak.	Betts
Albert	Annunzio	Blester
Anderson,	Arends	Bingham
Calif.	Ashley	Blackburn
Anderson, Ill.	Ayres	Blatnik
Anderson,	Beall, Md.	Boland
Tenn.	Bell, Calif.	Bolling

Brademas	Hawkins	Freder, N.C.
Brasco	Hays	Price, Ill.
Bray	Hechler, W. Va.	Price, Tex.
Brinkley	Hicks	Pucinski
Broomfield	Hogan	Purcell
Brotzman	Horton	Quie
Brown, Ohio	Howard	Quillen
Broyhill, N.C.	Hull	Railsback
Broyhill, Va.	Hungate	Randall
Burke, Mass.	Hutchinson	Reid, Ill.
Burleson, Tex.	Ichord	Reid, N.Y.
Burlison, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.	Reifel
Burton, Calif.	Johnson, Pa.	Reuss
Burton, Utah	Jonas	Rhodes
Bush	Jones, Ala.	Riegle
Button	Jones, Tenn.	Roberts
Byrne, Pa.	Kastenmeier	Rodino
Byrnes, Wis.	Kazen	Rogers, Colo.
Caffery	Keith	Rogers, Fla.
Camp	King	Rooney, Pa.
Carter	Kluczynski	Roth
Cederberg	Kuykendall	Roudebush
Chamberlain	Kyl	Ruth
Clark	Kyros	Ryan
Clausen, Don H.	Landgrebe	Sandman
Clay	Landrum	Saylor
Cleveland	Langen	Schadeberg
Cohelan	Latta	Scherle
Collins	Leggett	Schwengel
Conable	Lloyd	Scott
Corbett	Long, Md.	Sebelius
Corman	McClary	Shriver
Coughlin	McClure	Sikes
Cramer	McCulloch	Sisk
Cunningham	McDade	Skubitz
Daniel, Va.	McEwen	Slack
Daniels, N.J.	McKneally	Smith, Calif.
Davis, Ga.	Macdonald, Mass.	Smith, Iowa
Davis, Wis.	MacGregor	Smith, N.Y.
de la Garza	Madden	Stafford
Delaney	Mahon	Staggers
Dellenback	Marsh	Steiger, Ariz.
Denney	Martin	Stokes
Dennis	Mathias	Stratton
Dent	Matsunaga	Stuckey
Derwinski	May	Sullivan
Donohue	Mayne	Symington
Dowdy	Meeds	Talcott
Downing	Meskill	Taylor
Duncan	Michel	Teague, Calif.
Edwards, Ala.	Mikva	Teague, Tex.
Edwards, Calif.	Miller, Calif.	Thompson, Ga.
Erlenborn	Miller, Ohio	Thompson, N.J.
Esch	Mills	Thomson, Wis.
Eshleman	Minish	Tieman
Evins, Tenn.	Mink	Vander Jagt
Findley	Minshall	Vanik
Fish	Mizell	Vigorito
Fisher	Monagan	Wampler
Flood	Morgan	Weicker
Flowers	Mosher	Whalen
Foley	Moss	Whitehurst
Ford, Gerald R.	Murphy, Ill.	Whitten
Foreman	Myers	Wiggins
Friedel	Natcher	Williams
Fulton, Tenn.	Nedzi	Wilson, Bob
Fuqua	O'Beay	Wilson, Charles H.
Gonzalez	O'Hara	Winn
Gray	O'Konski	Wolff
Green, Pa.	Olsen	Wyatt
Griffiths	O'Neal, Ga.	Wylie
Gubser	O'Neill, Mass.	Wyman
Gude	Pelly	Yates
Hamilton	Perkins	Yatron
Hammer-	Pettis	Young
schmidt	Pike	Zablocki
Hanley	Pirnie	Zion
Harsha	Poage	Zwach
Hathaway	Poff	

NAYS—11

Ashbrook	Flynt	Hall
Clawson, Del	Fountain	Henderson
Collier	Goodling	Passman
Devine	Gross	

NOT VOTING—160

Adair	Cabell	Dorn
Addabbo	Carey	Dulski
Alexander	Casey	Dwyer
Aspinall	Celler	Eckhardt
Baring	Chappell	Edmondson
Barrett	Chisholm	Edwards, La.
Belcher	Clancy	Eilberg
Bevill	Colmer	Evans, Colo.
Biaggi	Conte	Fallon
Blanton	Conyers	Farbstein
Boggs	Cowger	Fascell
Bow	Crane	Feighan
Brock	Culver	Ford
Brooks	Daddario	William D.
Brown, Calif.	Dawson	Fraser
Brown, Mich.	Dickinson	Frelinghuysen
Buchanan	Diggs	Frey
Burke, Fla.	Dingell	Fulton, Pa.

Galifianakis	Long, La.	Robison
Gallagher	Lowenstein	Roe
Garmatz	Lujan	Rooney, N.Y.
Gaydos	Lukens	Rosenthal
Gettys	McCarthy	Rostenkowski
Giaino	McCloskey	Roybal
Gibbons	McDonald, Mich.	Ruppe
Gilbert	McFall	St Germain
Goldwater	McMillan	St. Onge
Green, Oreg.	Mailliard	Satterfield
Griffin	Mann	Scheuer
Grover	Melcher	Schneebeli
Hagan	Mize	Shipley
Haley	Mollohan	Snyder
Halpern	Montgomery	Springer
Hanna	Moorhead	Stanton
Hansen, Idaho	Morse	Steed
Hansen, Wash.	Morton	Steiger, Wis.
Harrington	Murphy, N.Y.	Stephens
Harvey	Nelsen	Stubblefield
Hastings	Nichols	Taft
Hébert	Nix	Tunney
Heckler, Mass.	Ottenger	Udall
Helstoski	Patman	Ullman
Holifield	Patten	Van Deerlin
Hosmer	Pepper	Waggonner
Hunt	Philbin	Waldie
Jacobs	Pickle	Watkins
Jarman	Podell	Watson
Jones, N.C.	Pollock	Watts
Karth	Powell	Whalley
Kee	Pryor, Ark.	White
Kirwan	Rarick	Widnall
Kleppe	Rees	Wold
Koch	Rivers	Wright
Lennon		Wylder

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Adair.	Mr. Ottinger with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts.
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Halpern.	Mr. White with Mr. Cowger.
Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Mailliard.	Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Buchanan.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Morton.	Mr. Brooks with Mr. Burke of Florida.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Morse.	Mr. Boggs with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Dulski with Mr. Hastings.	Mr. Biaggi with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Brown of Michigan.	Mr. Karth with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Belcher.	Mr. Daddario with Mr. Conte.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Clancy.	Mr. Dorn with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Robison.	Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Frey.
Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Luken.	Mr. Podell with Mr. McCloskey.
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Nelsen.	Mr. Roe with Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Frelinghuysen.	Mr. Rivers with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Brock.	Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Mize.
Mr. McFall with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.	Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Pollock.
Mr. Cabell with Mr. Crane.	Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Casey with Mr. Lujan.	Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Kleppe.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.	Mr. St Germain with Mr. Goldwater.

Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Kleppe.	Mr. Eilberg with Mrs. Chisholm.
Mr. St Germain with Mr. Goldwater.	
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Ruppe.	
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Schwengel.	
Mr. Patman with Mr. Watkins.	
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Dawson.	
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Stanton.	
Mr. Alexander with Mr. Watson.	
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Melcher.	
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Widnall.	
Mr. Giaino with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.	
Mr. Pickle with Mr. Wold.	
Mr. Patten with Mrs. Dwyer.	
Mr. Lowenstein with Mr. Conyers.	
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Springer.	
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Diggs.	
Mr. Ellberg with Mrs. Chisholm.	

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Baring.	Mr. Jones of North Carolina, with Mr. Pryor of Arkansas.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Helstoski.	Mr. Rarick with Mr. Mann.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Waldie.	Mr. Bevill with Mr. Blanton.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Kirwan.	Mr. Chappell with Mr. Culver.
Mr. Kee with Mr. Koch.	Mr. Eckhardt with Mr. William D. Ford.
Mr. Rees with Mr. Nix.	Mr. Fraser with Mr. Hagan.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Evans of Colorado.	
Mr. Lennon with Mr. Snyder.	
Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Whalley.	
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Fascell.	
Mr. Gaydos with Mrs. Green of Oregon.	
Mr. Roybal with Mr. Powell.	
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Gibbons.	
Mr. Griffin with Mr. Haley.	
Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Steed.	
Mr. Galifianakis with Mr. Taft.	
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Harrington.	
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Satterfield.	
Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Edwards of Louisiana.	
Mr. Montgomery with Mr. McMillan.	
Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Ullman.	
Mr. Udall with Mr. Watts.	

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may be discharged from the further consideration of a similar Senate bill (S. 1519) to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes, and that the bill be considered at this time.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this does not in any way concur in anything?

Mr. PERKINS. No; this is going to conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1519

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act".

POLICY

Sec. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and

local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

ESTABLISHMENT

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established, in the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services.

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5 (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of higher education, and through public research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacy of library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of library and information science programs;

(4) develop or recommend overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels taking into consideration all of the library and information resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks; and

(7) submit through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year.

(b) The Commission is authorized (1) to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and (2) to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not less than five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire three at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a fixed rate by the Secretary, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including travel-time, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, and authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as are necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including travel-time, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding fiscal year for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PERKINS

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PERKINS: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 1519 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 10666, as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read

a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 10666) was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE REPORTS

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 10105, MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY

Mr. STAGGERS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 10105) to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 91-1008)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10105) to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 19.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 6, 10, 17, and 18, and agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 2. Section 102(4) of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 1391(4)) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) 'Motor vehicle equipment' means any system, part, or component of a motor vehicle as originally manufactured or any similar part or component manufactured or sold for replacement or improvement of such system, part, or component or as any accessory, or addition to the motor vehicle, and any device, article, or apparel not a system, part, or component of a motor vehicle (other than medicines, or eyeglasses prescribed by a physician or other duly licensed practitioner), which is manufactured, sold, delivered, offered, or intended for use exclusively to safeguard motor vehicles, drivers, passengers, and other highway users from risk of accident, injury, or death.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "at each location where any such manufacturer's vehicles or items of motor vehicle equipment are offered for sale by a person with whom such manufacturer has a contractual, proprietary, or other legal relationship in a manner determined by the Secretary to be



Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act".

National
Commission on
Libraries and
Information
Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas and of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

Advice to
President and
Congress.

Studies, surveys,
etc.

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Report to
President and
Congress.

Contract
authority.

Hearings.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments
by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of
office.

Compensation,
travel ex-
penses.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such

service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.

June 29, House agreed to conference report.

July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

